ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,978—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Place of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphi Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns o Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
§ PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th Feb.
B.L. VICTORIA	6208	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
§ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4115	900	W. A. Seaton	11th "
§ ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
§ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	1st April.
B. L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th "
§ ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th "
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
§ SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheli	29th "
B.L. VICTORIA	6208	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
§ These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
§ This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

	8th March	19th April
2nd February	22nd "	3rd May
	5th April	17th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Beothinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE (extra)	G. Covacich	2,263	300	15th Feb. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,333	500	22nd " "
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April "

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 11, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
9th March., 6th April., 4th May, 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb., 9th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th "
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th "
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	13th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 23, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 19th February, at 11 a. m. or thereafter on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Karachi.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 16th February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London...by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
LYCIA	3139	McNay	21st Feb. for Liverpool.

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE S S "ALDGATE," 3,200 Tons, CAPTAIN CHESSHIRE, WILL SAIL on or about the 23rd February for ANTWERP direct.
Has good accommodation for Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

ECONOMY IN WHISKY.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, supply the following WHISKIES in Jars and 8-gallon Casks :—

		In Jars.	In Casks of 8 gallons.
Highland Malt	Per Gallon	Rs. 12 4	Rs. 12 0
Glenlivet	"	" 11 12	" 11 8
Liqr. Glenlivet	"	" 15 12	" 15 8

Jars are charged each :—
1 gallon.....Rs. 2 4
2 do. ..... " 3 0
4 do. ..... " 4 0
Casks 8 do. ..... " 3 8
which is refunded on Jar being returned free to their various Establishments.
Taps for above Rs. 5 each.
AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON DRESS FABRICS FOR THE SEASON.
A Large Selection just to hand.
WHITE and CREAM COTTON BROCADES and MUSLINETTE.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW ZEPHYRS.
All the Latest Novelties.
NEW PRINTS.
At wonderfully low prices.
FRENCH PRINTED SATEENS.
Choice Patterns and Fashionable Colors.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.
FLORAL and STRIPED CREPONS.
NEW COTTON CORDUROYS.
NEW PONJEES.
Self-colors and printed designs.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

20,000 RS. REWARD!

IT is not generally known that Glycerine, Molasses and other Saccharine and Colouring Matters are largely used in TOBACCOS manufactured for importation into INDIA.

Their use altogether DESTROYS any flavour the Tobacco may possess, and most effectually hides any deficiency of a naturally poor quality ; or the bad curing of the Leaf.

We guarantee that OUR TOBACCOS contain none of the above-mentioned ADULTERATIONS, and we offer the above reward to any-one who can prove the contrary.

THOMAS OGDEN, LTD.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO FOR CIGARETTES
IS
PURE AND UNRIVALLED.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.
The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."
SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS:
DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.
Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says : "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM : NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS
BOMBAY AND POONA,

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profits.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY
AT THE SECRETARIAT
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Military Band every Evening at 5-30.
Exhibition open from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M.
Sundays from 8 A. M. to Dark.
Admission, Re. 1. Children 8 As.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS, BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN, COL. W. H. WILSON, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, AND The VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GOLDWYER-LEWIS, Vice-President of the Cathedral High Schools.

AN AMATEUR
THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN
TO-NIGHT.
TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF
THE BUILDING FUND
OF THE
NEW CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

"SUNSET,"

BY JEROME K. JEROME.
Preceded by the Popular Farce,
THE "AREA BELLE."

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services:—

Mrs. WALTER LANG.	Mr. S. GORE-BROWNE.
Miss BLANCHE STEVENS.	Mr. G. R. LOWNDES.
Mrs. FRANK PREVOST.	Mr. G. McC. CAMPBELL, R.A.
Col. EMPSON, R.A.	Mr. FRANK PREVOST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1.

Stage Manager:—
MR. S. GORE-BROWNE.
Business Manager:—
MR. FRANK PREVOST.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE PERFORMANCE at the NOVELTY THEATRE THIS EVENING will commence at 9-30 P.M., punctually.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WITH reference to the Notification, dated 3rd Instant, the ADJOURNED MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), at 4-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 14th February, 1893.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes; is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says: "It gives relief in a few minutes and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY proposes to hold his FOURTH VISITATION, in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, on TUESDAY, the 28th Day of February, 1893, at 4 P.M. There will be a Celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral at 7-15 A.M. the same day.

F. Y. SMITH,
Registrar of the Diocese.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1893.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
GOLD AND SILVER
WATCHES
BY
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

POPULAR
BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

COMPOUND
GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.

Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medow Street, No. 21, as follows:—
On account of whom it may concern—
An invoice of musical brass instruments, consisting of cornets, clarionets, cornets, alto—horn, euphonium, bombardon, &c.
Also an invoice of valuable and sweet-toned music boxes.
Now on view.

SALE OF PARK GIGS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.
2 American made Park Gigs suitable for pony.
Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, February 14, 1893.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER THIS DATE the BUSINESS of The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA, LIMITED, will be carried on under the name and style of The MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
Bombay, 4th February, 1893.

MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL £100,000, or Rs. 15,00,000, in shares of £1 and Rs. 15, respectively. Payable on Application Rs. 2; on Allotment Rs. 2.

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THIS is a very Sound and Profitable Investment for Capitalists as well as other persons. Each Share, being of Rs. 15, enables even persons of limited means to subscribe easily the same. The well-known names of Directors and Chairman show the stability of the concern and guarantee the investment as first rate. The Directors themselves are large subscribers for shares.

Seven Thousand Shares are only available.

Apply for Prospectus and Particulars to
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Agents to the M. E. T. Co., Ld.

HARRINGTON'S
INCINERATOR AND REFUSE BOILER FURNACE.

MR. B. R. HARRINGTON is prepared to undertake the ERECTION of INCINERATORS to burn NIGHT-SOIL and TOWN REFUSE of one, two or more Furnaces, in Towns and Stations.

To set up Boilers over Refuse Furnaces capable of performing any required duty, simply with refuse as fuel, and to sink deep wells, and fix up Pumping Engines and Machinery, or lay Water Pipes, &c.

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SALE NOTICE.
STORES AND WINES.

COMMENCING from 3rd FEBRUARY, at 10 a.m., and continuing daily.

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AT
KALLIAN STREET, FRERE ROAD,
FACING ENTRANCE TO PRINCE'S DOCK,
(TRAM TO DOOR.)

CONDITIONS:—
STORES SOLD IN DOZENS,
WINES AND SPIRITS IN HALF DOZENS.

All for cash *only*, and Buyers to arrange their own delivery at the time of purchase.

Rare opportunities for Families, Large Consumers, Dealers &c.

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Goods can be delivered to Servants from the Hill on Payment.

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In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
RESERVE FUND £223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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3½ " " 4 "
4 " " 8 or 9 Months.
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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

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6 " " 3 " "
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NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, shewing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERE'S
CHAMPAGNE.
CUVEE RESERVEE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT
Recently Arrived.

One dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 36
One dozen Pints ..... " 20

APPLY TO
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
(RETAIL AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. CROFT, MODY & Co.,)
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWING COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly J. HILL."

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The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by a specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 52.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having them and none other.

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Absolute Security Funds now exceed....£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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" 1880 .....£333,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
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THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

A WELL MANAGED INSTITUTION.

THE PROGRESS made by the "SUN LIFE" during 1892, WAS REMARKABLE AN ADVANCE all along the line IS REPORTED THE NEW BUSINESS, INCOME, ASSETS AND SURPLUS ACCUMULATED all show a LARGE INCREASE. THE INVESTMENTS (regulated by the Dominion Insurance Act) are of the HIGHEST CHARACTER, and yield an average interest of over SIX PER CENT. and the PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS cannot fail thus to be HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

The Prosperity of the "Sun Life" is no doubt largely due to its UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES and IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

BROKERS—EUROPEAN AND NATIVE—in a position to introduce FIRST CLASS BUSINESS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS,
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EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc. BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	....	Rs.	7 7 0
At age 25	do.	.....	"	8 5 0
At age 30	do.	.....	"	9 7 0
At age 35	do.	.....	"	10 14 0
At age 40	do.	.....	"	12 11 0
At age 45	do.	.....	"	15 0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values [after only one year's payment]: No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT 4-30 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1893, MESSRS. PINTO and Co. are instructed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the Bungalow with outhouses standing on land, admeasuring 14,000 square yards or thereabouts, the property of Mr. J. H. SIMONS, situate in the Talegaon Limits, Igatpuri Talooka, Nasik District, bounded as follows:—On the East by the Road leading to the Constitution Hill, on the West by the house and vacant ground of Bonnubee Muradkhan, on the North by the Road leading to W. Osborne's Bungalow, and on the South by a Municipal Nullah.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, lease or otherwise, are required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. The Bungalow is situated in the centre of the town and has a commanding site within a easy distance to the Railway Station and Workshops.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

PINTO AND Co.,
Auctioneers, Agra Road, Igatpuri.
Igatpuri, 6th February, 1893.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3:
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	19f
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In Jqn.
Silver Share	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	2,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1025
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	92
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	---	500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	---	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kimp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 22½	305
Karachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3:
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	---	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	250	50	2 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	450
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	---	20
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	6,000	500	all	60	377½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	70
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'l	1,100	18 pr. ct.	355xd
Apollo	750	00'9	2,200	90	300
Bellary	187	00l'l	1,000	Nil.	192
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct.	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	---	130	135
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	200	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x. 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khanagaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahamadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	92½ 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 12	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w.
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237
Volkart	---	1,000	100	Rs. 100	980

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,000	00	all	Rs. 20	47
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	31
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	600
Bombay Unitad	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay Nw. Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	---	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	690 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	470
Deral Mills Co., Ld.	6,898	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	600	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingughat Mill	700	800	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	800	Rs. 50	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	---	1,150
Imperial Cotton	900	900	900	---	385
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	590 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	240
Jamshedmanji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,800	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khanagaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	630
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	175
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
anockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,485
Mazagon	6,000	0	250	6	137½
Merwanji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,870
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	435
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 50	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	310
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmidasnker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
adia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8 "
Do. do. new	"	25-8 "
Australia do.	"	25-12
Bombay do.	"	25-12
English Sovereigns	"	16-9
Do. Drazons	"	16-7
Bar Silver 17 Betternese	"	106-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11
Carolas Dollars	"	230 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	245

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Adjourned Meeting, Millowners' Association, 4-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Theatricals in aid of Cathedral Girls' School, 9-30 p. m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Lady Havelock arrived yesterday from Colombo.

VESSEL SAILED.—The H. M. S. Pigeon sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Thisbe and the Gwalior entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Bormida left it on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Nizam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening,

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will hunt at the Rifle Butts, on Thursday next, the 16th inst. instead of on Wednesday.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.—The Rev. C. Gilder acknowledges the receipt in last Sunday evening's Offertory of Rs. 30 for the Indo-British Institution.

HINDOO FESTIVAL.—The Maha Shivratri festival will begin at 5 a.m., to-day, when large numbers of Hindoos will go to the Kennedy Sea Face to bathe. The usual fair will be held at Walkeshwar.

AN OPIUM SMOKER.—A Mahomedan, named Syed Hyder, about thirty-five years old, an inveterate opium-smoker, was found lying dead, at 5 a. m., yesterday, on the Imambara Road. The Coroner ordered the body to be disposed of without holding an inquest.

A MEETING POSTPONED.—A meeting of the Bhattia and Hallai Mahajuns, which was to be held on Sunday last, was postponed out of respect to the memory of Nathibai, wife of Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, who died two days previously. Mr. Govindjee is the honorary secretary of the Hallai Bhattia Mahajun, and a leading Bhattia merchant and millowner.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Ernest Brown, aged eight years, son of Mr. Brown, undertaker, residing at Clare Road, whilst playing on the Ripon Road, on Sunday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a bullock cart and sustained a wound about an inch in length over the right eye. The driver absconded, leaving the cart on the road. The police have detained the cart and the bullocks.

DHUTURA POISONING.—An old man, named Vithal Rama, aged sixty years, a mendicant by profession, was removed by the police to the G. T. Hospital, on Sunday night, in an unconscious state. On being medically examined at the hospital he was found to be suffering from dhutura-poisoning. The man is unable to give any account of himself.

MISSING CHILDREN.—Pandu Sudoo, a labour cart-driver, living at Lall Wadi, reported to the police that his son, Keroo Babaji, age nine years, and a girl, Radha, aged ten years, daughter of a neighbour, both disappeared on Sunday, at 4 p.m., from Lall Wadi, where they were seen playing together. The boy had on his person a gold ornament, worth Rs. 3, and the girl, a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 1-6.

BURNT TO DEATH—An inquest was held, yesterday, at Doctor Street, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, touching the death of Sherifa, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-two years. The deceased was cooking at a fire-place, thirteen days ago, when her *sarree* accidentally caught fire, and she was extensively burnt all over the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed. She was taken to her mother's house, in Hoozria Street, where she died, on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Espianade Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

March	Light of Foot
Overture	King's Lieutenant
Valse (Spanish)	Cordova
Gavotte	Eunice
Selection	Babilonia
Galop	From House to House

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	Valiant
Overture	French Comedy
Gavotte	La Cigale
Valse	The Southern Breeze
Selection	Reminiscences of Offenbach
Valse	Gruss an Hannover
Divertissement	Doux Yeux
Galop	Lebenswecker

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET.—An eleven of the Bandora Jubilee Cricket Club met under the captainship of Mr. J. K. Byramjee, the Bombay Proprietory School team, on Sunday, near Santa Cruz, and won the match by three runs. Mr. Writer having won the toss elected to bat, and knocked up 41 runs. The Bandora Jubilee cricketers compiled 44 runs. The attempt on the part of the latter team to recover their position was very praiseworthy. This result is chiefly due to the excellent bowling of Mody and Daroowalla.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m., to-day. The minutes of the last meeting will be read and confirmed. Dr. D. J. Mantri will be elected a member, and Drs. Khursetji Pestonji Boyce, Bapoji Pestonji Narialvala, and Bezonji Navrosji Horsedealer, will be proposed members of the Society. Sir G. Birdwood, Sir W. G. Hunter, Sir W. J. Moore, and Dr. H. V. Carter will be elected honorary members of the Society. Notes of two cases of remittent fever, from Dr. M. H. Bhatawadekar. Notes of a case of hepatic abscess, by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar. The president, Dr. R. N. Khory, will read the following papers : Notes of cases in Sir D. Petit's Hospital, in whom amputation of the cervix was performed for (*a*) cancer of the cervix, and (*b*) elongation of the cervix. Notes of a case of a tumour of the anterior wall of the uterus ; and operation.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AGAINST A LIBRARIAN.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 89-12, preferred against Mr. Dhunjishaw M. Karaka, a librarian, by Mr. Baburao Ramchander pleader, and a member of the Bombay Native General Library, Dhobie Talao, came up again for hearing. Mr. Moroji Cashinath prosecuted and Mr. Pherozeshah M. Metha barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Chinchgar, solicitor, conducted the defence. The evidence of Mr. A. S. Moos went to show that the vouchers he had produced did not actually show that the monies were paid to the accused for any work done. The monies were paid as advances, and in several instances the magazines and files could not be found till after a period of three or four months. The title pages and the indices were obtained printed from England and elsewhere. The committee had made full enquiries into the matter and had unanimously come to the conclusion that the accused had been negligent and careless. Mr. Cooper, in disposing of the case, said that there was no doubt the system of accounts was very loosely carried out and was wrong. It was a very loose way to advance money to a person to do a certain thing and not receive a voucher from him. Mr. Moroji replied it was the first time they heard from Mr. Ardaseer that advances were made to the librarian. Mr. Cooper held the prosecution were perfectly right to enquire fully into the system as to how the accounts had been kept. If there was any doubt as to a question of honesty or dishonesty he (the Magistrate) was bound to give the benefit to the accused, taking into consideration his long service. It was very probable indeed the accused might have forgotten to enter small sums. The committee had enquired into the accounts and came to the conclusion that there was no dishonesty. It was therefore, impossible to convict the accused, whom he now discharged.

SENHOR ENNES, the Portuguese Commissioner for the delimitation of the British and Portuguese territories in East Africa, states that the point upon which he had failed to come to an agreement with the British Commissioner was the Manica and Mutassa frontier, between 18deg. 30min. south latitude and Chimaninane. Senhor Ennes declares that he will persist in his resignation of the post of Commissioner.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN.

HAMMOND KENNARD VS. J. P. CONFORTH AND OTHERS.

HIS HONOUR resumed the hearing of the suit, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 1,500, being the amount of fifteen preference shares of Southwell and Austin, purchased by the plaintiff, and Rs. 362-8 as interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared on behalf of the first three defendants. Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, represented the fourth defendant.

The plaintiff, further examined by Mr. Hemming, said that he was informed by Mr. Piper that the company's business was in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Hemming said that he had written to the liquidators' solicitors to produce certain papers, but they had not yet produced them for his inspection. Mr. Hemming said that Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham were the solicitors for three directors and Mr. Crawford for the fourth defendant, who was a director and also a liquidator. He had written to the directors also.

Mr. Chitty said that Mr. Hemming had no business to write to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, or Messrs. Crawford, Burder & Co., but he had to write to the liquidators. His Honour had told Mr. Hemming to write to the liquidators on Friday, and if he did not write to both the liquidators, he should not make any complaint.

Mr. Hemming said that he did write to one of the liquidators.

His Honour was of opinion that he ought to have written to both the liquidators.

Mr. Crawford : To make the matter short I would inform your Honour that a bullock-cart is on the way. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kennard, continuing, said, that he received a copy of the directors' report of March, 1889. Mr. Piper guaranteed a two-years dividend at 10 per cent. The total expenses of the company were Rs. 23,391-14-9. He saw from the directors' minute-book that a dividend of 10 per cent. was not earned. When the report was issued he believed it to be correct. There was nothing in the report to suggest that it was incorrect, and he made no inquiries as to its correctness or otherwise. He also received a copy of the directors' report for the year ending 31st March, 1890. The total expenditure for that year was Rs. 29,594-12-8. A further dividend of Rs. 10 per cent. was recommended. The balance-sheet showed profit of Rs. 2,000 more than the entries in the directors' minute-book. At the time he received the second report he believed the statements made therein to be true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, witness said that he did not know the business of the company before he became a shareholder. It was originally started by two ladies, Mr. Piper and he were in one service. He advanced money to Mr. Piper, but according to his recollection he did not advance money to Southwell and Austin. He had a pretty fair memory.

Mr. Russell : Is this the promissory note passed by Southwell and Austin in your favour for Rs. 25 ?—I don't remember lending money to the company. The note is dated the 21st December, 1887.

Mr. Russell : Is this the promissory note for Rs. 1,025, dated 20th July, 1887, passed by Mr. Piper on behalf of the company ?—Mr. Piper stood security for the company. The amount was advanced to Mr. Piper.

Mr. Russell : Is this another note for Rs. 1,008 passed by Southwell and Austin in your favour dated 21st December, 1887 ?—The amount was advanced on the security of Mr. Piper.

Witness, continuing, said that the other note was cancelled, and he took shares in lieu of it. He took ten shares.

Mr. Russell : Now, would you admit that you were peculiarly interested in the firm of Southwell and Austin ?—If I would not have recovered my money I would have sued Mr. Piper, and not the company.

Mr. Russell : I would take the answer upon your own responsibility.

Witness continued that he did not take any steps to satisfy himself whether what Mr. Piper said was correct. He had no proper means to make enquiries. Mr. Piper came to his house and said that a number of gentlemen had subscribed additional shares as they wanted to increase the business and requested the witness to buy some shares. He could not fix the date, but this was at the time the prospectus was issued. He could not say whether any mention was made about the want of capital at the meeting of the shareholders. It was however, mentioned in the report, a copy of which had been received by him. He did not make enquiries when he subscribed the preference shares whether the original capital had been taken up. The difference between directors' minute-book and the balance-sheet showed that the account was incorrect. There was a difference of about Rs. 2,000 between the directors' minute book and the balance-sheet, which showed a profit.

Mr. Russell : Have you put this matter in the hands of any professional accountant ?

Witness : Am I bound to answer this question, your Honour ?

Mr. Hemming : Answer it.

Mr. Chitty : Why not ? Mr Hemming should not suggest to the witness whether he should answer it or not.

The witness said that he never tested to see whether any of these statements were correct or not as he had no means to do so. He had never inst ructed any body before bringing this charge of fraud to ascertain whether the statements made by him were true. He did not make any enquiries as to whether the original shares had been issued before he bought the preference shares' He did not consider it material to do so. Witness admitted that in the balance-sheet he could not point out any incorrect figure. He could not say that the sta tement that the stock was carefully taken and valued was correct or incorrect. He could not particularise any statement in the report as false. He might have attended the meeting of the shareholders held on the 30th of June, 1890. He seconded a resolution proposed by Mr. Bristed, on the strength of the balance-sheet, that a dividend of ten per cent. be paid as soon as the company was in a position to pay. He knew that there were large outstandings to be collected. He did not attend the subsequent meeting of the 20th June, 1890, when Mr. Faulding's resolution was adopted. It was very hard for one to say whether Mr. Cornforth read any prospectus at the meeting without being present. He had got the report and balance-sheet for the year ending March, 1890. The balance-sheet showed a profit of Rs. 10,790-14-3. It was on the debit side. He could not say whether the statement was true or false. He could not say whether any other statements were incorrect. The liquidation began before he filed this suit. He knew that he was entitled to see all the books of the company.

Mr. Russell : You know good deal about the public companies in Bombay ?—Not as much as you. (Laughter.)

Mr. Russell : That's not my business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chitty (to the witness) : You have some knowledge about companies ?—Yes.

Witness continued that he could not get his dividend warrant until the 4th of August. He could have cashed it.

Mr. Chitty : But you have already said that the company had no ready money. You ought to be more careful.

Witness continued that he went to Mr. Hemming's office with Mr. Green, and he there saw the directors' minute-book. He saw the directors' minute-book in June or July. He was not certain that Kumalsey Premjee was the largest preference shareholder.

Re-examined by Mr. Hemming witness said that he did not remember whether he went to Mr. Hemming's office before Mr. Neill.

Mr. Hemming proceeded to ask several questions to the witness about the shareholders' meeting after the liquidation, but Mr. Russell objected to the questions being put to the witness as they did not arise out of his cross-examination, and stated that all Mr. Hemming wanted to do was to have the pleasure of reading short-hand notes of the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Chitty said that he did not want to exclude from the record anything that was evidence, but his Honour asked Mr. Hemming to put only relevant questions to the witness.

Mr. Hemming asked the witness if he had taken steps at the meeting to obtain information about the correctness of his statements, and witness replied that about ninety-four questions were put at the meeting, but all information was withheld from them. He had made enquiries before he instituted this suit. It was partly in consequence of Mr. Neill's answer. The money was handed over to Mr. Piper, with whom the negotiations had gone on.

Mr. Hemming : To whom did you lend the money ?

Mr. Chitty : The document shows that the moneys were lent to Southwell and Austin.

Mr. Hemming said that he wanted to ask the witness whether he would have lent money to Southwell and Austin if Mr. Piper had not stood security for it.

Mr. Chitty : That is already on record.

Mr. Hemming, solicitor, then went into the witness-box and being sworn, said : I am a solicitor of the High Court, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Turner and Hemming. Mr. Neill was first brought to my office by Mr. Green. I did not know him before he was brought to my office.

Mr. Russell rose to enquire whether Mr. Hemming had a right to give evidence in this manner.

Mr. Russell submitted that Mr. Hemming was not a party to the suit, and he could not give evidence as he was a solicitor for the plaintiff. He would like to know whether it was relevant to take evidence in this irregular way. If Mr. Hemming wanted to give evidence at all, he should be examined by the plaintiff, Mr. Kennard, or by his own partner, Mr. Turner.

Mr. Crawford said that he had never before heard a solicitor get into the witness-box in such an irregular way. A solicitor should not make any speech in the witness-box. Mr. Hemming should submit himself to be examined by his client or his partner, Mr. Turner.

Mr. Chitty said that Mr. Hemming should be examined as an ordinary witness.

Mr. Hemming then spoke something to Mr. Turner who was sitting just next to the witness-box, when Mr. Russell asked his Honour, if Mr. Hemming should converse with Mr. Turner.

Mr. Chitty : It is a mere farce, Mr. Hemming, to go and tell Mr. Turner what questions to put. I can't allow you to do that. What evidence do you wish to give ?

Mr. Hemming : I submit that the statements from the directors' minute-book with every one in the prospectus, were untrue.

Mr. Chitty : The directors' minute-book speaks for itself, and it will be taken for what it is worth. You should make it complete and intelligible. You have no personal knowledge except what you have got from the minute-book. Is it so, Mr. Hemming ?

Mr. Hemming admitted that it was so, but he wished to give evidence as an accountant.

Mr. Russell : I shall object to that. Mr. Hemming is not an accountant.

Mr. Hemming : I can reckon wo and two together. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chitty : I do not allow you to give evidence as to the director's minute-book. You want to put before me the statements drawn from the minute-book.

Mr. Hemming : What I want to know is whether I am entitled to give evidence or not.

Mr. Chitty : Of course you are entitled to give evidence as a witness from your personal knowledge, but you want to put your own views as to what is written in the directors' minute-book. You cannot give your deductions from the statements, and as that is what you are going to do, I cannot take your evidence in that form. If you want to make out complete statements I have no doubt that the learned counsel for the defence would have any objection to it. If you wish to say anything from the book, your evidence is absolutely irrelevant. You are entitled to give evidence as to what you know, but not as to the contents of a document. You are not an accountant, and so you cannot give evidence as an expert.

Mr. Hemming : Is there any difference between an ordinary witness and an expert ?

Mr. Chitty : Of course ; an expert is expected to know from his experience about his business. You are not an accountant. Your profession is that of a lawyer.

Mr. Hemming : I cannot give evidence as to accounts, but I can give evidence as to certain facts and compare one with the other.

Mr. Chitty : No ; I cannot allow you to do that. We are all members of one profession, and we are all equally capable of judging the contents of the documents. You may say anything in your address. You did not make any mention of this statement in your opening remarks.

Mr. Hemming : I apply to give evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, showing the results of my comparison of the entries in the directors' minute-book and the figures and statements contained in the first two reports circulated amongst the shareholders and the prospectus upon which the preference capital was raised, and to show therefrom that the figures in the directors' reports and balance-sheets are untrue, as well as the statements in the prospectus, upon which the preference capita. was raised.

Mr. Chitty : You can very well compare these documents and figures in your speech. You can make any remarks you like in your concluding address. I do not know what possible advantage could be gained from your going into the witness-box.

Mr. Hemming : I want to take your Honour's final ruling on this point.

Mr. Chitty : you are not an expert. I decline to take your evidence.

Mr. Hemming then came out of the witness-box and said that he would draw up the complete statements and submit them to his Honour. Subject to the drawing up of the statements he closed his case. He would make up his statements ready in an hour or so.

Mr. Russell submitted that it was very hard upon his clients to allow Mr. Hemming to make up his imaginary statements, which were flung at their heads at the last moment, and ask them to answer them at once. The directors were excluded from the responsibility of the balance-sheets. Whether or not these statements were false it was a subsidiary question altogether. The real question was whether the directors believed in the statements as true.

Mr. Chitty : Of course we cannot complete the case to-day. Mr. Hemming should, therefore give us an idea of what his statements would be, and then Mr. Russell may open his defence. These statements are a compilation of figures from various papers. These statements ought to have been really made in the plaintiff's evidence.

Mr. Crawford said that either Mr. Hemming should close his case or proceed with it. He might not be allowed to submit any statement later on.

It was, after further contention, finally agreed that Mr. Russell should open the defence in the afternoon and the case be then adjourned until Wednesday next, and during the interval Mr. Hemming should give a copy of the statements to the defendants' counsel.

On behalf of the first three defendants Mr. Russell stated that he had good grounds to complain against the way in which the suit was conducted against his clients. Allegations were made against his clients that they had made false, fraudulent, and untrue statements in the prospectus. But from the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, there was not a shadow of proof to show that the statements made by the defendants were such as were alleged by the plaintiff. It was in no way attempted by the plaintiff to prove the allegations. All that the plaintiff said was this, that Mr. Hemming got hold of certain minute-books of the directors and from what was written in the minute-books he wanted the Court to hold that the statements made in the prospectus were dishonestly made, and that they were fraudulent, false and untrue. The plaintiff alleged that he was deceived by the defendants ; but there was nothing in the evidence to prove deceit. It was alleged that the paragraph in the prospectus, in which it was stated that the company was doing constant increasing business, was dishonestly inserted, and that it was written to deceive the plaintiff. The statement that a dividend of 25 per cent. could be earned on the capital was quite honest and true. From the books of the company it could be seen that a dividend of 25 per cent. was earned. What was stated in the prospectus was expectation, and if 25 per cent. was expected and 20 per cent. was actually earned, then the statement that 25 per cent. could be earned must be regarded as a very reasonable expectation. The learned counsel after citing several authorities bearing on the suit stated that the company was doing a constantly increasing business from the date of its commencement. So long as the statements were not proved to be made by the defendants with dishonest intention, the allegations against his clients could not be supported. Mr. Hemming, in his opening remarks, had observed that there would be no better evidence against the defendants than the fact that the directors, Messrs. Bristed and Piper, allowed the interest for their shares to be taken in the deposit account of the company at their credit. But the learned counsel submitted such an action was the best evidence to show that the directors honestly believed that the company was a concern, where they had no fear of losing their money. Mr. Piper possessed 300 shares, and Mr. Bristed held 100 shares, and until they believed that the company was in a position to repay the amount, they would not allow the interest to be taken in the company's deposit account. Mr. Russell then read the minutes of various meetings of the company to show that the plaintiff was present at the meetings, and knew the financial condition of the company from the beginning. The plaintiff, the learned counsel contended, was present at the meeting, which passed a resolution authorising the directors to increase the capital. Counsel observed that the defendants were charged with making false statements and showing wrong figures in the minute-book of the directors, but that amount was merely an approximate statement for the guidance of the directors in the ordinary course of business. Mr. Russell concluded by saying that the plaintiff had previous dealings with the company. He attended the meeting where the proposed prospectus draft was read, and the plaintiff himself authorised the directors to take whatever steps they thought advisable in the interest of the company. After all this, his Honour could not believe that the plaintiff did dot know anything about the condition of the company. The last point the learned counsel wished to bring to the notice of the Court was the fact that Ma. Smethem did not know anything about the minutes of the directors' meetings, before March, 1890 ; in fact, he was not even a shareholder of the company before that time.

Mr. Crawford did not intend to address the court on behalf of the fourth defendant until the statement promised to be put in by Mr. Hemming was gone into.

His Honour directed that a copy of the statement should be supplied to the defendants before 2 o'clock to-day (Tuesday) afternoon.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

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I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT

(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.

Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RS 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND, Chinchpoogly, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 13.

BAR SILVER was 1-16d. per oz. lower in London on Saturday, as mentioned in our report of that evening's date, and the quotation for 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, since to hand, shows a decline of ¼ per cent. at £64 9-16; but, in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 83¾ cents; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. Consols were ¼ per cent. lower in London, at 99; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down ⅛ per cent., to 1⅛; but that on short London Bills was still 1⅛ per cent. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 98¼. Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at frs. 25·15. A small amount of extra Council Bills in Bombay was placed at the previous rate of 1s. 2 3-32d. The buying rate on India, at 30 days, remained at 1s. 2 1-32d.

A sixteenth of Friday's drop in Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool was recovered on Saturday, at 4 15-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher, at 4 53-64d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 15-16d. for June-July. Surats were unchanged in value. The Market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat; the total Sales having been 5,000 bales again, but including 400 East Indians. "Good" Oomra, at Havre, was two francs lower, and "Fine" Broach three francs, at fcs. 49 and fcs. 57, respectively. The Manchester Market was steady. In New York, 9¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but May Futures were 11 points higher, at 9·21 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales, going against 14,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 20,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York was 5,460,000 bales, compared with 5,350,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	12,26,020
" " Branches	....	"	2,05,173
Other Deposits	.....	"	1,92,803
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,02,865
Other authorized "	.....	"	17,375
Loans	Dec.	"	11,78,673
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	"	6,07,589
Balance with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,10,401
Cash	.....	"	14,97,641

Unlike its predecessor, the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows but little change in the interval, the previous increase in the Bank's Cash Balance of nearly 84 lakhs, chronicled last Monday, being followed in the week now under notice by a diminution of some 15 lakhs. This falling off, moreover, has been due mainly to withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office; for the position of the trade demand is about the same as it was at the end of the week preceding that covered by the Return, a decrease of 11¼ lakhs in Loans having been counterbalanced to a great extent by small withdrawals from Private Deposits, and a sensible addition to Bills Discounted, making a net falling off in trade requirements of 3¾ lakhs, compared with 71¼ lakhs in the week before.

COTTON rates have recovered in our local market to-day Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, and the feeling has been steady at the advance; but the small business reported has been entirely for local spinners' account, the purchases aggregating 800 bales, made up of 200 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 202; 100 each of Bherai Ginned, at Rs. 248; Nugger, at Rs. 225; Barsi, at Rs. 251; Akola, at Rs. 243; and Julgaum at Rs. 222; and 100 old Kamptee, at Rs. 216. They also contracted for 400 Broach, for February-March delivery, at Rs. 260 per candy.

Cloudy or showery weather, according to the telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning, again prevailed throughout the Bengal Cotton circle; and a few cents of rain, reaching ¼ inch at Delhi, had been registered in all the districts except Beawar. Over most of the remainder of the Cotton area, the weather, though cloudy in parts of the Dhollera circle (four cents of rain having fallen at Virumgaum), was light and seasonable. The estimate of the outturn of the Bhownugger crop was 12 to 13 annas; and arrivals were 25 dhokras daily.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers to-day, the former market having been quiet, and the latter steady; but prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,604	bales.
Wheat	14,360	cwts.
Linseed	6,155	"
Rapeseed	4,373	"
Gingelly seed	10,773	"
Groundnuts	13,254	"
Castorseed	1,940	"
Rice	16,989	"

FREIGHTS are rather weaker, buyers being scarce. A few rates, for immediate shipment, have been given at 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling again, at 1s. 2 11-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and remained thereat throughout the day with but little enquiry; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 27-32d. in one or two directions for February delivery, at which also, only a moderate business has transpired, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 11/16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 2¾d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 27/32d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·56¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER improved considerably in the earlier part of the day, and 105¾ was at one time quoted for Fours for cash, and this month's settlement at 105 9-16; but at the close rates had receded to a little above Saturday's final quotations at 105 9-16 and 105 7-16 in the two positions, respectively; 4¼ per Cents being called 101 nominal.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, in most cases in sellers' favour at our revised quotations; otherwise the market generally is unchanged. Bank of Bombay Shares have further advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 1,040 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99¼
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 13-16
Bar Silver	28⅜

FEB. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64 9-16
Bar Silver	38 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Total week's sales of Cotton	35,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	63,000	"
" " Surats	2,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,654,000	"
" " Surats	15,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	3,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Orion, from Shanghai, left this evening for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CULVERHOUSE—January 26, at Asansol, E I R, the wife of the late Sergeant-Instructor Alfred Edgar Culverhouse, of a son.

SANDERS—January 22, at Meerut, the wife of H C Sanders, Ganges Canal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADLAM—RENNIE—February 4, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev W MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, Evelyne Edward Adlam, youngest son of the late General H C Adlam, R S C, of Esher, Surrey, to Margueretta Starling Staunton, only daughter of the late James Rennie. English papers please copy.

FEAST—MORGAN—January 30, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev H C Parker, M A, Chaplain, the Rev R B Feast, Incumbent of Christ Church, to Philomene Camilla Morgan, widow of William Morgan, Inspector of Schools, Madras Educational Department.

DEATHS.

BRADFORD—February 8, at the G E Hotel, Calcutta, Harry Percy Bradford, eldest son of Colonel H R Bradford, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 38 years.

DORMAN—February 4, at Delhi, Eileen, the infant daughter of Surgeon-Major J C Dorman, A M S, aged eleven weeks.

JEWELL—February 7, at Howrah, Mona, the dearly loved youngest daughter of Samuel Witherow and Sara Jewell, aged 7 months and 3 days.

MAGHEE—February 1, at Nachakalam, M M Ro, Tanjore District, Margaret, wife of W H Maghee, Senior.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893.

THE statement that the population of India is in a state of great and constantly increasing poverty, is constantly reiterated and forms the basis of pathetic appeals to the electors of England to take thought of the misery of their fellow-subjects in India, who are unable to obtain a full meal from year's end to year's end. The honourable member for Central Finsbury, who might be expected to have a better knowledge of the facts, never loses an opportunity of repeating this assertion without ever taking the trouble to verify it. The materials for verification are abundant, accumulating as the statistics bearing on the real condition of the Indian populations become more comprehensive and more precise. The admirable memorandum on the material condition of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years, drawn up at the instance of Lord Cornwallis by Dewan Bahadur Sreenavasa, has shown that, far from retrograding, the circumstances of the people in Southern India have been immensely improved in every respect during the last four decades. Mr. Skrine, in a memorandum on the condition of the masses in the Bengal Presidency during the past ten years proves that the great amelioration which has taken place in Southern India extended to the seventy millions of Eastern India. The Central Provinces within the thirty-five years, which have elapsed since they were constituted, have seen the area under cultivation, the numbers of the population, the import and export trade, and the general standard of comfort continually increasing. Even in the jungle villages, the inhabitants have hoarded stores of silver beyond the dreams of villagers in England. Nevertheless, the impression has got abroad that the people of India are steeped in poverty—their life blood draining away, as Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji poetically expresses it. It is at first sight strange that such a belief should have arisen, and that it should survive the evidence which proves that it is based on a complete misapprehension of things as they are. But the explanation is now supplied in part at least, and it affords an instructive example of the inconvenience lurking in the too common practice of making sweeping deductions from ill understood facts.

We have received from the Government of India in the Agricultural Department a memorandum, drawn up by the Rev. F. Foulkes, on the material condition of the agricultural classes of the District of Salem, in which the question is asked how the belief in question has arisen. Mr. Foulkes is a retired Senior Chaplain, who has spent many years in Salem, and is intimately acquainted with all classes of the people of that large district. The region is really a province equal in area to the Principality of Wales, and fairly typical of the remainder of the Madras Presidency. From what he saw of the country he was surprised at the persistency with which it has been maintained that the lot of the people of India is the hardest known to humanity, and that it should be even asserted that seventy-two per cent. of the population are so limited in their means that they never have a full stomach. Such statements are so calculated to produce grave anxiety that he felt it was desirable to thoroughly investigate the grounds on which they are made. He has come to the conclusion that they have their basis on a misunderstanding of the method employed by the officers of the Revenue Settlement when they had to fix the assessment upon land. What they had to arrive at was the amount which the cultivators could pay to the Government for the land, in money, on an average of years. They calculated the produce of a single acre of cultivated land, subject to broad averages, to allow for bad seasons and for unprofitable areas, and they multiplied the result into the total number of cultivated acres in the area under settlement. The cost of each process of cultivation per acre was arrived at according to its price in the open market. The assessment was then fixed. The money balance remaining after the payment of the assessment was taken to be the whole amount available for the maintenance of the ryot and his family for the year. When worked out it seemed that each agricultural family had just Rs. 60 a year to live upon. If this were really the case the jeremiads with which we are so familiar would be more than justified. Taking the average number in a family at five, each of its members would have just one rupee a month for food, clothes, and ceremonial observances, to say nothing of such contingencies as births, marriages, and funerals, all of which have to be provided for by the average family. Of course, it would be absolutely impossible for a man or a woman to live upon a rupee a month, even were the whole sixteen annas available for food. The criminal in jail, the cost of whose maintenance is reduced to the lowest amount compatible with health, consumes two rupees and a-quarter per month in his food alone. It is not to be supposed that the Indian farmer could manage to exist on less than half the amount expended on a man in jail, and meet the whole of his other expenditure besides out of the rupee. Clothing amongst the cultivating class amounts to rupees four per annum; domestic ceremonies, which Mr. Foulkes puts at what seems to be the very low average of two rupees a head, take with clothing six rupees of the twelve supposed to be the whole amount available for the twelve months. On the face of it, the assumption that the average cultivator and his family have to live upon sixty rupees a year is impossible, and must be abandoned. As Mr. Foulkes at once found the method of calculating upwards from the single-acre basis made in terms of money is useless for the purposes of an inquiry into the material condition of the farming class. He prefers to treat the whole area of cultivated land as a single vast farm, and the farmers who cultivate it as a body interested in the common venture. By calculating produce and expenditure in the aggregate, and in this way he ascertains the aggregate surplus of profit ultimately distributed among the agricultural community.

This problem is worked out with great care, and the results arrived at are carefully tested. The conclusions arrived at in Salem district may, Mr. Foulkes claims, be fairly applied to the whole of Southern India, and *mutatis mutandis* to the whole of India. The area of Salem is close upon five million acres, three-fourths of which pays land assessment to the Governments and one-fourth belongs to zemindars. One-third of the area is under cultivation, and the other two-thirds are returned as capable of cultivation. Unfortunately, the returns of the census of 1891 were not available for the purposes of the inquiry. In 1881, the population numbered 1,600,000, the density varying from 108 to the square mile to 356, the general average being 209, somewhat below that of the whole Presidency. Two-thirds of the population are agricultural, and produce the food of the whole community. The first point in the inquiry is, are the food-producers themselves in a state of semi-starvation? Have they, or have they not, enough to eat? The answer is that they have not only sufficient but a considerable surplus. They grow the whole of their staple food; they do not buy it for money in the bazaars. It is misleading to estimate the quantity of food consumed by them by its money price and the amount of money available for its purchase. The Indian farmer sets aside straight from the threshing-floor the grain required for his own family, and all his dependants, for the coming year, and in good years even more. When the food-supply is secured, as it is in ordinary seasons, he sells the surplus. Besides the staple food, he grows vegetables and garden produce, his wife keeps fowls and goats and cows, has eggs, butter, milk, and ghee, to sell or exchange for condiments which cannot be grown at home. The fluctuations in the market price of food do not affect the farmer and his family, except in seasons of severe drought. The area of land yielding food-grains, gives sufficient food when there is a twelve-anna crop, for the whole population, and leaves a considerable margin for export. The grain required for the year's consumption being 275,000,000 of Madras measures, there is a surplus in a twelve-anna year of 240,000,000 in the farmers' hands from the principal crops alone. In a six-anna year, so far as the principal crops are concerned, there is not sufficient for the wants of the population from that source, but the supplementary crops suffice to make up the deficiency, while buffaloes, cows, sheep, goats, pigs, and fowl also contribute to the food-supply available. A six-anna crop is a rare event, less frequent than a sixteen-anna crop. The average on forty-nine years was a ten-anna crop. Outside the area yielding staple crops, there are over 300,000 acres growing pulses and fruits, condiments and narcotics, sugar-cane and oil-seeds, fibres and dyes, all of which add appreciably to the resources of the agricultural class. In the last forty-nine years, the population has increased from nine hundred thousand, to a million and six hundred thousand. The area of cultivation has increased proportionately, and there is evidence that the general standard of living, instead of deteriorating, has improved. There have been bad years, but they were happily not so numerous as good years, nor did they come so frequently in succession. In moderate and good years, a second crop is always grown upon the grain lands. The statistics of these second crops are not available, except in the case of rice, for which a second assessment is collected under the head of water rate. The value of the second crop is estimated at half that of the principal crop. While the output of farm produce far exceeds that which is commonly set down in the returns, the price ruling in the markets has steadily risen during the last forty-nine years. The average in the last twenty-four was just double that of the previous twenty-five. The farmers reap the full benefit of this enhancement of price, for they are sellers, and not buyers of agricultural produce. The conclusion arrived at is that, so far from having to subsist on rupees sixty for a year, the farmer and his family consume food, the market value of which is seventy-two rupees or six rupees a month, while the surplus income of each family—over and above the rupees seventy-two—is rupees two hundred and sixty-five. In other words, the three adult members of the family have seven rupees a month for his or her pocket-money, after paying for board and lodging and all other expenses. This was the case in a twelve-anna year.

DR. KHORY, in his address at the annual meeting of the Grant Medical College Society, reviewed the work of the past year, and lamented the dearth of funds from which the Society is suffering. It is not to be imagined that a Society so strongly representative of Bombay's intelligence would be without a suggestion as to the manner in which this difficulty should be overcome. The President himself prescribed the remedy. It is the enrolment of a number of honorary members, who shall include not merely the "great luminaries" of the medical profession, but rich shettias, rajahs, and chiefs of various Native States—the "liberal-minded and intelligent benefactors of whom Bombay and other places are so justly proud." This is certainly a way out of the wood, but whether it is not as unprofessional as to write on medical questions in lay papers is a matter of opinion. The Society has done good work, and we should be sorry to see it crippled from want of funds. For half a century it has been in existence, and its record is highly creditable. It has roundly a hundred and fifty members on its roll, working together for their own and each other's enlightenment. Monthly meetings are held at which papers on the most interesting cases which have come before its members since the previous meeting are read, and opinions are interchanged in a manner which cannot but be conducive to the welfare of patients as well as the further education of junior practitioners. In the course of his recent address the President strongly urged the establishment of a Pasteur Institution either in connection with the Grant Medical College or at Allahabad, and referring to another matter in which public opinion is just now much exercised, he deprecated members of the medical profession joining the Anti-Vivisection Society.

HONGKONG has very expensive administrative machinery, a fact which the official members dispute, and the unofficial members continuously strive to accentuate. It is only a few months since the unofficial members, among whom the Hon'ble T. Whitehead is the moving spirit, strove to economise by reducing official salaries. But it required no great effort on the part of those most directly interested to prove by chapter and verse that neither the Legislative Council nor any other power, excepting always her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, could reduce Colonial salaries, which are as unalterable as were the laws of the Medes and Persians. Then, said Mr. Whitehead, we must go to the Secretary of State. And according by the unofficial members have approached Lord Ripon in a long epresentation protesting against the Supply Bill for the coming year. The Governor, through whom the memorial was addressed, was asked to wire home the purport of the document, and this he did, but the unofficial members though complying with formalities in this respect, requested that the Secretary of State shall address his reply direct to them or their doyen, alleging that on other occasions the representations they made have never been replied to or acknowledged. It is not probable that this request will be complied with, but the financial position of Hongkong is such that the acrimony imported into the proceedings of the Council is easily understood. When the salaries were increased the cost of living had grown heavier, and the then Governor Sir William Des Vœux, in a review of the position of the Colony, referred with satisfaction to the increased market value of the shares in all Hongkong registered companies, to the enormous rise in the value of land, the certainty of a further increase therein leading to a great enhancement of revenue from land sales, and crown rents, to the increased volume of taxation, and to its vast commerce. No stronger case in favour of an increase of salary could have been made out, and the Civil Servants, got it. Now, however it is contended that the restrictive legislation in Australia against Chinese immigration, the increased cultivation of the poppy in China, the decline of tea exports owing to the keener competition of Indian producers, have all tended to destroy the trade of Hongkong. Land is not enhanced in value; land sales have fallen off, and the revenue in the nine months of the current official year falls behind that of the corresponding period of last year by four hundred thousand taels. Salaries have risen during the past five years from five to seven hundred thousand dollars. The unofficial members make out even a better case for reduction than the officials made out for an increase. Some time must elapse before the subject can be dealt with, and meantime there is much perturbation of spirit in the Lilliputian colony.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, C.E., for some time past has been busily engaged on a work on Sanitary Engineering in India, which will shortly be issued from the press. The author's object, he tells us, has been to supplement, rather than to supersede the works already in existence, and he divides his dissertation into ten chapters. The first of these deals with the relation of sanitary work to Natural

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

MARSEILLES, FEB. 12.

Cholera continues here and eight deaths took place on Saturday last; the majority of cases, however, are of a mild type.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

M. Allard, the Turkish Delegate at the late Brussels Monetary Conference, has forwarded a pamphlet to his colleagues, explaining a plan for the purchase of silver in exchange for Treasury notes expressing gold units, which would circulate at a par with gold.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 13.

The s. s. Victoria, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 a.m., to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers stationed at Nowshera are likely to be sent home immediately.

The heavy battery *en route* to Mhow and Mooltan, which halted for a fortnight at Goona owing to the outbreak of foot and mouth disease amongst bullocks, recommenced their march on the 10th instant.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir George White on assuming the office of Commander-in-Chief will obtain the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General, with the local rank of General.

THE AMIR'S TROOPS AT PAHERA.

The report that fifteen regiments of Afghan Infantry have reached Pahera, midway from Kandahar, near Chaman, was a mere frontier rumour. Nothing has been heard at Quetta of such a movement. Moreover the Amir has no such strength of regular troops in Southern Afghanistan. He may very shortly send a regiment into camp, on the site of his proposed new cantonment, opposite the New Chaman, if he persists in the present line of policy on the North-West Frontier. His Highness has ordered his troops to move in another direction. Three or four regiments have been detailed to proceed to the Khost Valley and Zurmat. The latter district lies between Ghazni and Khost. The object of doing this is doubtless to strengthen the garrison in the country of the South Kurram Valley and counterblast the occupation of Bulandkhel by our troops.

VERNACULAR JOURNALISM.

The Punjab Press Association have obtained a concession from Government on behalf of Vernacular journalism. In future native papers are to be exempt from the visits of the police to conduct inquiries regarding their status and circulation. Moreover the Association has received official recognition by the Government of India, Home Department, which now supplies the Association with all official documents and publications usually supplied to leading Indian newspapers.

FREE PASSAGES TO NATIVE OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' WIVES.

To the question referred to the Government of India whether native officers and soldiers lawfully married to more than one wife were entitled to free passages for all wives the answer received is no; only one wife being recognised.

THE DUFFERIN FUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

At the annual meeting of the Dufferin Fund on the 17th instant, Sir Philip Hutchins will present the report. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram will propose and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behary Ghose will second its adoption; after which Lord Roberts will address the meeting. The Lieutenant-Governor will then propose and Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore will second a vote of thanks to H. E. the Viceroy for presiding.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

The 7th Dragoon Guards will proceed to Egypt without field service clothing or equipment. It is understood that their families will accompany them as a permanent measure. They are not to be replaced by a regiment from Home till 1894-95, as there are no reserve horses on which to mount them.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 13.

It has been arranged that the 7th Dragoon Guards will proceed with only 400 strong to Egypt, the rest remaining at Muttra, where a depot has been formed. The Regiment will leave Muttra on the 16th arriving at Deolali on the 20th, and halting until the steamer Clive and Canning are ready to sail at Bombay.

FIGHTING IN THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 13.

It is officially stated that a serious rising has taken place amongst the Kachins of North Thienni, in the Shan States. The storming of the number of stockades was carried by the police under Lieutenant Williams, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, Mandalay, but with a serious loss. Lieutenant Williams was killed and also a lance naik. Eight men were wounded. Captain Marett, Civil Officer Namkham, reports the rising to be general and may spread if not promptly crushed. The leader is supposed to be the notorious Saw Yannaing, who has given us considerable trouble for years past, but who lately has been a fugitive in the Chinese territory. The appearance of this daring leader and the ex-Wuntho Sawbwa amongst the Kachins shows that our officers have a serious task before them. To-morrow morning 100 British Infantry, 150 Native Infantry, 25 Mounted Infantry, and two guns leave Bhamo for Namkham. Captain Eliott accompanies this column as Civil Officer. The Sinkan Column has also been diverted to Namkham, and 100 military police have been despatched from Mandalay to Lashio in case any rebellion should spread southwards.

THE BOADICEA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 13.

H. M.'s Flagship Boadicea arrived to-day with the Rear-Admiral, who landed this evening.

FREEMASONRY AT POONA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, FEB. 13.

Brother Bhat was installed Right Worshipful Master of Lodge Barton, at Lanauli, on Saturday last, in presence of a large number of European, Parsee, and Hindu brethren, several having come from Bombay, Kirkee, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Gulburga, and other places.

BOAT ACCIDENT AT RATNAGIRI.

RATNAGIRI, FEB. 13.

Mr. Aston, the Judge, and Mrs. Aston, and Mr. Walker, Assistant Judge, were upset in the latter's yacht to-day, but were rescued after being in the surf for some time by two fishing boats.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

10 p.m.	71·1

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

6 a.m.	68·1
10 a.m.	72·3
2 p.m.	77·4
4 p.m.	77·3

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 27.

LANCASHIRE CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire county cricket club is announced to take place next Tuesday afternoon. Lancashire as a cricketing shire differs very much indeed from most others. In the first place county cricket is quite of modern growth within its confines, for there was no representative organisation until the "sixties" had pretty well advanced. Some very rude people who seem to attach the greatest importance to the accidence of birth, have been wicked enough to declare that cricketers are not indigenous to Lancashire soil. The charge in my opinion is groundless. Lancashire has got the men and got the money too, to adapt a famous Jingo chorus, and the county club, supported by a teeming and enthusiastic population, is a most vigorous institution. It is not easy to become a member of the Lancashire County Club. Indeed, next to being enrolled on the books of the M. C. C., or on the lists at Kennington Oval, I know no more difficult task than obtaining a similar right of *entree* to Old Trafford—an enclosure which has undergone a startling transformation since I first remember it. At one time, teens of years ago, it resembled a country field, with tents and booths dotted about, and forms placed round the playing area. Nowadays it has none of that rural, maybe amateur kind of air. It is a playing area where business only is meant. In fact, a business atmosphere pervades Old Trafford rather too much. There is a general look of permanence and prosperity about the county headquarters, and the executive, hard-headed Lancashire men, are not troubled with any silly sentimental notions about the relations of sport and money. They know that money makes a cricket team "go," and they realise the unanswerable fact that money commands talent and skilful professionals. And, after all, a cricket professional has as much right to look at the monetary side of his avocation, no matter where he was born, as the country squire, full of local loyalty, has to consider his rent roll, and the parson his stipend.

THE FOUNDERS OF LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

I should be sorry to be misunderstood. I should not like it to be inferred that I regard the Lancashire County Cricket Club as a purely business concern, reared by business men, and maintained by business men. The Lancashire County club was founded by sportsmen, and has been preserved and consolidated by some of the best patrons of outdoor recreation in England, but they have been guided by shrewd common sense in monetary affairs. It is not wise to sneer at money. This is, I am sure, a remark which will be appreciated by Essex, Derbyshire, Northampton, Warwickshire and other counties who have been almost paralysed for the want of funds. We all know other famous shires to whom ample means would be very useful. I see that Mr. Alexander Butler Rowley is announced to take the chair at the Lancashire meeting. Mr. Rowley is one of seven brothers whose names as a cricketing family only rank after the Lytteltons, and the Walkers, of Southgate. To such as Messrs. A. B. and E. B. Rowley, A. N. Hornby, Joseph Makinson, S. H. Swire, E. J. Bousfield, J. B. Payne, E. Whittaker, A. Appleby, the Steels, J. Leach, J. F. Leese, V. K. Royle, and others too numerous to mention, as the auctioneer says, Lancashire owes its cricketing prosperity. Mr. A. B. Rowley was in his day a sound and dashing batsman as well as a slow, left-handed round arm bowler who at times did execution. He took part in some representative matches, but commerce considerably interfered with his enjoyment of cricket. Mr. Rowley was for many years joint honorary secretary for Lancashire with Mr. Swire, who has remained in harness until this day. Gentlemen like these, who waver not in their steadfast affection and who remain in office for teens of years, devoting their ability, time, and means to the cause, have built up Lancashire cricket.

ALBERT NEILSON HORNBY.

I see, too, that Mr. A. N. Hornby, whose patronymic is a household name wherever the noble game of cricket is played, retires from the committee, but is, as the agenda papers formally say, "eligible for re-election." What a man is Albert Neilson Hornby! He fills my mind's eye—I don't say it is a model eye, mind—as an ideal sportsman, keen, chivalrous, appreciative, and skilful. Mr. Hornby, it is often said, was born in Cheshire. The mistake, may be, arose originally from the fact that in 1865, or thereabouts, Mr. Hornby played for the Gentlemen of Cheshire against Lancashire gentlemen, and because he has resided for so many years at Nantwich. As a matter of fact Mr. Hornby comes of a Blackburn family, and was born in that town on February 10th, 1847. I am pleased to see that a full length portrait of Mr. Hornby, in cricketing flannels, is now being painted by the Hon. John Collier, and is destined to find a permanent home in the Blackburn Art Gallery. Cricketers are honoured in their own town if prophets and politicians are slighted. Hornby went to Harrow, and ranks as one of the greatest batsman that even this famous school has produced. At Harrow young Hornby distinguished himself. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and an unusually blue-blooded and brilliant assemblage, gathered round the ropes at Lords in 1864, on the occasion of the Eton and Harrow match. Harrow won the historical encounter by a single innings. No. 1 on the batting list was a little fellow not much taller than his bat. He was the least in size and the lightest in weight, but his eye was so sharp and his hand so firm, and he showed excellent defence. He played so confidently that when he was bowled for 19 the total was 62 for one wicket. Mr. Charles Buller contributed an admirable 61. At the close, when the Harrovians had gained such a decisive victory, Buller and his little coadjutor, who was no other than A. N. Hornby, were carried shoulder high from the pavilion to the wickets and back again. That was the commencement of a splendid career.

MR. HORNBY'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. Hornby's first appearance for Lancashire in a county match was in June, 1867, at Whalley, against Yorkshire, while he played so recently as last season. In 1869 he began to prove himself a very useful run-getter. In 1881 he was first appointed captain, and shared that post of honour so late as 1892 with Mr. S. M. Crosfield. One cannot here enumerate all Mr. Hornby's performances, but he has scored over 100 more than a dozen times for his county since 1869, when he made his first "century" against Yorkshire. In 1881, when the Palatinate was the premier shire, Mr. Hornby had an aggregate of 962 and the high average of 53·8—figures which have never been surpassed by any other Lancashire player. This was absolutely his best year, as in 37 completed innings he amassed in all matches 1,531 runs, including 188 against Derbyshire at Old Trafford. This gave him a general average of 41·14. In 1882 he scored 1,383 runs, and enjoyed an average of 28·11. These were the two seasons in which runs came most freely from his bat, although in 1870 for a much smaller number of innings he averaged 42·2, in 1872, 31·4; in 1873, 34·8; in 1877, 29·10; and in 1879, 30·6. Mr. Hornby has scored more than 100 so many as eight times in one season. He rattled up 104 for the Gentlemen against the Players in 1873, and 144 in 1877 in the same series of matches. Of course, he was face to face with the best bowlers of that day. Mr. Hornby is a grand fielder both at coverpoint and long leg. How fortunate Lancashire has been to possess such coverpoints as Vernon Royle, A. N. Hornby and the boy Briggs!

CRICKET CAPTAIN AND COUNTRY SQUIRE.

A spirited cricketer and a rapid scorer, it is a rare treat to watch Mr. Hornby when he is "set." He hits in the most daring and terrific fashion. He very speedily breaks a bowler's heart and knows well how to demoralise his opponents by stealing short runs. The man who is Hornby's partner at the batting crease has to be on the *qui vive*, or one of them will speedily lose his wicket. One of the grandest captains that ever commanded a team he infuses his eleven with an *esprit de corps* which itself works wonders. He is not slow to reward good play, and it is safe to say that no skipper, despite his hasty temper, was ever so adored by any band of cricketers as Mr. Hornby has been from 1881 to the present day. Mr. Hornby was one of Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald's amateur band who visited Canada and the States in 1872. It was during this tour that he received the soubriquet of "monkey," and was credited by an American rail porter with the boomerang feat of hitting a ball right over the heads of the bowler and long stop! Ma conscience!!! Lord Harris, then the Hon. G. Harris, was one of the Canadian party, and in 1878-79 his lordship captained an English team in Australia. Mr. A. N. Hornby accompanied Lord Harris. Mr. Hornby is not like the Yankee train conductor who said that he was only well acquainted with one of the national sports of the country, and that was poker, for he is a most celebrated Rugby football player, can shoot and box, is very fond of riding to hounds, and knows how to mow a lawn with a machine. He can crack a joke, is a vivacious *raconteur*, and his bright sparkling eyes are only equalled by his cheery smile and hearty laughter.

THE VETERAN OF LANCASHIRE CRICKETERS.

Still Mr. Hornby is not the *doyen* of the Lancashire team. The veteran is Alec Watson, the bowler, who was born at Coatbridge, near Glasgow, in November, 1846, and has been playing for Lancashire since 1871. He and Barlow commenced in the same season, but the Scotchman has lasted the longer. In "Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack" for 1893, which to possess is to prize most dearly (for as a cricket annual it is unrivalled), I read that "the veteran Watson showed that, even after twenty years, service, his hand had not lost its cunning," and surely this, written of last summer, is true. There is a sort of cricketers-may-come-and-professionals-may-go-but-I-bowl-on-for-ever style about him. His endurance is wonderful, and every year since 1873 has Watson been among the very first flight of bowlers. Only last season in all Lancashire matches he secured 93 wickets for 12·7 runs apiece. He is a fair bat, and most excellent in the slips. Not only is Watson the oldest man in the team and one of the very best bowlers, but he is droll, and hath a pretty wit, which is the more remarkable seeing that he is a Scotchman.

ALEC WATSON'S WIT.

Let me illustrate Watson's very quiet humour. Mr. Hornby is very fond of inviting the Lancashire Eleven down to his family seat in Cheshire. One year eighteen of the district played the Lancashire County team. Jack Crosland was put on to bowl. One of his deliveries struck a batsman on the foot. If I recollect aright he was a county constable. Anyhow, the batsman squirmed and struggled, grinned and groaned, and hopped and howled, the game being suspended. At last the policeman could stand the pain no longer, and began shambling away to the tent. Watson, unable to repress himself, dryly observed, "Here, you're not out." "No," said the poor fellow, "but I'm going," and he went. On another occasion Gloucestershire and Lancashire were playing at Bristol. During the luncheon interval Watson was resting, when one of those inquisitive spectators and cricket enthusiasts who want to know everything sauntered up and said: "How is it that Steel is not playing?" "Steel," said Watson, "who's Steel?" "You know the great A. G. Steel, the Cambridge fellow from Liverpool." "Oh, you mean Mr. Steel." "Yes. Has he fallen out with Hornby or something?" "Oh, dear no. Steel belongs to our second eleven now." And the artless, inquisitive young man said a semi-sceptical "Oh," and strolled on. Some years ago a most extraordinary colt was played in one of the trial matches of Lancashire. He must have been recommended as a great joke, for the poor fellow hardly seemed as if he was in full possession of his faculties. This colt appeared at the wicket with a ponderous bat which he himself had fashioned. It was evidently a home-made implement, and weighed between two and three pounds. Needless to say, such a novice as this quickly disappeared from the crease. Watson, however, was most anxious to buy his bat, which he praised most artfully. No amount of spoof, however, would induce the budding county cricketer to part with the bat, which Alec Watson desired to exhibit as a trophy in his shop window near the Prince's Theatre, Manchester. Watson is ready of resource and not easily taken by surprise either on the field or off. Thus, a few months ago he received a telegram from London. It was presumably from Albert Ward, who said he was in difficulties and desired Watson to telegraph him £5. Watson thought it was so strange that Ward should be in the Metropolis and that without money, under any circumstances. He thereupon wired to Ward's village home and speedily received word back that Albert Ward was there and that the man in London was a swindler. He was sharp, but he did not swindle cannie Watson, who was as quick to discern the weak point in the sharper's attack as he is to discover the most vulnerable point in a batsman's defence. What a garrulous gossip I am, to be sure! All these ideas came tripping out at the end of my pen as soon as I read the announcement about the annual meeting of the Lancashire County Cricket Club.

AN EQUINE ARISTOCRAT.

The quadrupedal aristocracy of the English Turf has recently received a notable addition to its ranks, namely, a chesnut filly—the first foal credited to the celebrated Common—the result of his union with Mazurka, one of the magnificent matrons of Sir Blundell Maple's stud. If horses possessed the power of speech the equine world would be all agog as to the interesting event and as to the future of the filly foal. Sportsmen who like to see pluck and enterprise rewarded will congratulate Sir Blundell Maple, and hope that some day he may realise his ambition, which is to win the Derby with a horse of his own breeding. The Childwick Stud is a splendid establishment, two miles from St. Albans, where stands Common, the great son of Isonomy and triple crown winner, for whom Mr. Blundell Maple (as he then was) gave 15,000 guineas immediately after he had won the St. Leger. The stud possesses not only Common but such sires as royal Hampton and the huge Harpenden, who is, I should think, the biggest horse at the stud. There are also several splendid mares at this home of the throughbred. I need only mention a few such as Geheimniss, Inchcape, Bal Gal, and Hackness as samples of the class of brood mares on the spot. With such cattle as this, and with such a stud groom as Tom Castle, a man of ability, Sir Blundell Maple ought to achieve that which Lord George Bentinck and many another good sportsman failed to do—*viz.*, win the Derby with a horse of their own breeding.

THE FOOTBALL CUP.

The first round of the competition for the National Football Cup, under Association rules, was decided on Saturday. There were 16 matches and but one draw, that being the tie between the Bolton and Wolverhampton Wanderers. Four clubs were beaten on their own ground by an aggregate of 12 goals to 5. The eleven teams who scored victories at home compiled the substantial majority of 48 goals to 10. So that the fifteen winners triumphed by 60 goals to 15, or exactly an average of four to one. This doesn't say much for the losers. Indeed, six teams failed to even once break down the defence of their opponents and six others only succeeded in doing so once. Aston Villa and Derby County made gallant fights for life, especially the Perry Barr "pets," who actually put on four goals and were then defeated by Darwen by a single goal. The clubs which belong to the Birmingham and Staffordshire districts never had such a sorry first round as Burton Swifts, Small Heath, West Bromwich Albion, Aston Villa, and Stoke, were all sent to the right about. The Midlands have now to make the Wolverhampton Wanderers their sheet anchor. At present Lancashire has seven clubs in the competition, and all the 17 engaged belong to the North of England.

In an article by M. Vambery on the visit of the Emir of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva to St Petersburg, contributed to the *Revue d'Orient* (of which the London *Times*, of Jan. 26, published a summary received from its Vienna correspondent) the writer is of opinion that the visit of the Indian princes to London on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee caused jealousy at the Court of St. Petersburg, and that the Czar, too, is anxious to receive homage from Oriental princes and to let them see the might and magnificence of his empire. The Emir of Bokhara knows little of Western civilisation, he may consider himself fortunate if he is allowed to remain on his Throne for his lifetime; and M. Vambery thinks his visit to the white Padishah is perhaps by order of the latter. Referring to the surmise set forth in the *Pesther Lloyd* that the visit of the Tartar princes to St. Petersburg may be the prelude to the assumption by the Czar of the title of Emperor of Asia, Professor Vambery states that for a long time past this has been under consideration at St. Petersburg, and even the new armorial bearings, which consist of an effigy of the sun, surmounted by a two-headed eagle, have been prepared.

At Alton, near Bloomington, Illinois, on Jan. 21, a passenger train ran into a train, setting fire to an oil tank, which exploded. Eight passengers were killed, twelve fatally injured, and 100 injured more or less seriously.

THE HOUSE-TAX AT SURAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 8th inst. which you were good enough to publish in your paper of the 10th inst., I have to request you to do me the additional favour of giving a corner to the following few lines on the much-vexed question of a house-tax at Surat, which in all probability will be my last say on the subject. Government has been induced to depart in this case from a universally-acknowledged principle of taxation, because of the so-called peculiar circumstances of Surat. These peculiar circumstances, so far as I can see, are supposed to consist only in the low rents which obtain at Surat, and the difficulty with which their assessment is fraught. In a printed minute of objections I have taken full count of these difficulties, which in my humble opinion are more imaginary than real, and if Mr. Lely had been graciously pleased to read my minute, he would have seen this, and would have been able to steer clear of the rock of popular clamour upon which he seems to have brought the Municipal ship of Surat. But it is not yet too late. Mr. Lely will find at page 8, in para. 35, of my notes a suggestion which I have borrowed from Mr. Goschen, and which I venture to think fully meets the much-vaunted peculiar circumstances of Mr. Lely. This suggestion is as under, *vide* p. 217 of Mr. Goschen's book:—"When it appears to the assessing authority that, for special reasons a building cannot be fairly valued according to the annual rent which a tenant might reasonably be expected to pay for it, it shall be valued in the following manner:—The gross value of any such building shall be a sum equal to four per cent. on the capital sum which a purchaser might justly be expected to give for such a building in its actual state and existing mode of occupation. The rateable value shall be gross value so calculated after making the same deductions as are made in the case of any building valued in the ordinary manner."

We have to make the "mutatis mutandis" alterations, *i. e.*, to change four per cent. into six per cent., and the problem becomes very easy of solution. From page 20 of my minute it will appear that in the report of Mr. Winchester's Committee, the estimate of valuation as supplied by the secretary stood Rs. 1,27,76,950, which at six per cent. would yield Rs. 7,66,617 interest, and a tax of eight per cent. (the minimum provided in Bombay Act III. of 1888), on this aggregate of profit on the capital would fetch Rs. 61,329, or in round numbers Rs. 61,300, just the amount which the Municipality want immediately to make up. If more money than Rs. 61,300 is required one has only to submit a case for the excess for the sanction of Government and get the tax enhanced from the eight per cent. to nine, and so on.

This system of taxation, if properly worked out, would be in perfect harmony with the principles of political economy, and would besides compass the bulk of objections raised by the people. It would thus on the one hand bring about a desirable addition to the finances of the Municipality, and on the other would practically leave no cause for complaint to the people. It would be thus an unmixed good profiting him that gives and him that takes. It would also leave free and untampered the legal privilege which has been accorded to the people by the Legislature of this land. To act in disregard of it would be something similar to what Lord Macnaughton expressed his disapproval of, during the debate of a case against an incorporated body, in the House of Lords only last year, for the Municipality receiving its constitution and authority from Legislature to render the imposition of the conditions on the exercise of that authority, a mere nonentity or otherwise to relax them by claiming to themselves, a superior knowledge than they, of the interests of the people who have created them or otherwise subjecting them to ridicule in the exercise of their privilege. Mr. Lely and the Government have only to bear in mind that the apprehended partiality without the facility of detection can only be avoided by a uniform assess in rent, which will enable the assessor and the assessed easily to discover the error. The motive which without being entertained is yet open to be urged in a system based on classification must also form a deterring element in the consideration of such a scheme. In conclusion I would refer Mr. Lely and his friend to my minute, wherein I have ventured with my humble ability to deal as exhaustively as possible with the whole of this question.—Yours, &c.,

KALABHAI LALLUBHAI.

THE HABITUAL OFFENDERS' BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bill No. 3 of 1893 has been introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council. The chief object thereof is to provide for the more effectual surveillance of habitual offenders, and thereby to enable the police to control and check their movements. Section 5 of the Bill empowers the duly authorized magistrates and courts to make orders declaring any person convicted of any of the offences punishable under Chapter XII. or XVII. of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a period of three years or upwards an "habitual offender" if he is previously convicted of any such offence, and if the court or magistrate is satisfied that such person depends upon crimes as a means of livelihood. This section is not, in my opinion, objectionable. It appears to me, however, that no person should be declared an "habitual offender," unless it shall have been proved, that he has been *thrice* previously convicted of any of the offences specified in either of the two chapters mentioned above. By Section 7 an appellate court is authorized to order that an habitual offender who has been sentenced to imprisonment or transportation be placed under police surveillance for seven years. I think the person intended to be dealt with under this section should have an opportunity of being heard in his defence. Provision should, therefore, be made in this section for the issue of notice calling upon him to show cause why he should not be placed under police surveillance, before the order comtemplated in this section is made.

By Section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X. of 1872), village headmen, landholders, and others are bound to report to the nearest magistrate or police officer the permanent or temporary residence of notorious persons in their villages or holdings. Section 15 of the Bill calls upon them to do the same thing as regards the movements of the persons placed under police surveillance under the new law.

It is, I think, a well-known fact that persons who habitually follow crime to get their living generally resort to liquor shops. I am of opinion, therefore, that the provisions of the Act would be carried out more effectually if it were made obligatory upon every such shopkeeper to give immediate information to the authorities concerned respecting the movements of persons resorting to his shop whom he knows or reasonably believes to be under police surveillance. I think the insertion of the words "license of a liquor shop" after the words "village watchman," in Section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure would suffice to give effect to my suggestion. In other respects the Bill in, is my humble opinion, good and ought to become law as early as possible.—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Feb. 10. P. R. DESAI.

THE BOMBAY SEASON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your columns are always very kindly open for the admission of any grievance in the interest of our sex, and I trust you will give publicity to my strong protest, against the rude remarks, of a gossipy correspondent under the nom-de-plume of "Max," in your contemporary's issue of Saturday last, with the above heading.

I am sorry to see that this individual has gone several times out of his way of late to be impertinent to our sex. That contained in his flippant remarks on this year's Art Exhibition at the Secretariat is most insulting, and shows that he is no gentleman and unaccustomed to good society, when he allows his ribald pen to run into such vulgarisms as "the Art Society had started a new light, which showed up the paint on pictures and people about equally well, rather askward for the people I am afraid." How different the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, who in opening the Exhibition so nicely said: "To study and love the beautiful in a world which is brimful of beauty, to study the human face divine, and all that is best and most picturesque in our fellow-creatures." The remarks of "Max" on our personal appearance deserve the reprobation of every lady in Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

ANTE LUCEM.

In the French Chamber, on Jan. 23, the Prince d'Arenberg questioned M. Develle regarding an indemnity to fourteen French missionaries in Uganda. M. Develle replied that the British Government had promised that if on inquiry their claims proved to be just they should be indemnified, and the result of the inquiry must be awaited.

A well-known writer in the *Russky Arkhiv* (says an Odessa correspondent) affirms that England has never captured a Russian naval flag, and that it is the duty of the Czar's Ambassador in London to see that the flag now in Greenwich Hospital, which he believes to be an English-made imitation, no longer hangs as a war trophy.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, has been posted to the Bombay Command on return from furlough.

The 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, having completed its course of gunnery practice at "The Sisters" Artillery range will march to Ahmednugger from Kurkee, on the 17th inst.

Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Commandant of the 28th Bombay Regiment, now employed in the Nichugard-Manipur Road, vacates command under the seven years' clause, and returns to Kirkee on general duty. Colonel Westmacott is too good a soldier to be allowed to remain long on the shelf.

The detachment of two companies of the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, strength about 180 men of all ranks, detained at Poona after the camp-of-exercise, will march thence to Satara on the 16th inst. The detachment will be quartered at Satara.

The Indian troopship Crocodile left Portsmouth on the 25th inst. for Kurrachee, after having embarked five officers and 111 men for the field artillery and sixty-two for mounted artillery, one officer and 118 men for 2nd Dragoon Guards, thirty-six men of 5th Lancers, one officer and eighty-six men for 11th Hussars, twenty men for the Eastern Division R. A., and three officers and forty-four men for 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers, and other details. Additional drafts will join the ship at Queenstown. Her total passenger list will eventually comprise sixty officers, 1,200 men, and families.

The following is the result of the annual course of Musketry for the season 1892-93, of the British and Native troops in the Poona District, to the 31st January, 1893:—

NATIVE TROOPS.

	Figure of merit.	Percentage. 1st Period.	Field Practice.
4th Bombay Cavalry	49	57	..
2nd Bombay Lancers	..	51	..
Sappers and Miners	49	47	..
3rd Light Infantry	39	48	39
8th Bombay Infantry	45	52	49
10th Light Infantry	54	62	56
13th Bombay Infantry	45	57	26
25th Light Infantry	48	53	28

	Number of men Exercised.	Number of Marksmen.
4th Bombay Cavalry	545	132
2nd Bombay Lancers	338	43
Sappers and Miners	494	58
3rd Light Infantry	681	39
8th Bombay Infantry	729	49
10th Light Infantry	745	189
13th Bombay Infantry	740	96
25th Light Infantry	684	61

BRITISH TROOPS.

	Number of Men Exercised.	Marksmen.
2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment	738	50
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	902	89
2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry	337	22

	Figure of merit, Range Practices.	Field Practices.
2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment	35	36
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers	38	50
2nd Yorkshire Regiment	35	46

The 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which has just arrived in the Poona District, has only half completed its course of musketry, the regiment having been much scattered and broken up in detachments.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Victoria, with English mails of the 3rd inst., left Aden at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour on Saturday at daylight. The Victoria, which left London on the 27th ult., and Brindisi on the 5th inst., brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mr. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Reynolds and two children, Miss Reynolds, Miss Begbie, Mrs. Williams, child, and nurse, Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey, Major Hon. and Mrs. Turnour and daughter, Mr. S. N. Sinha, Lieut. Hatherill, Capt. B. D. Broome, Mrs. Geddes, Miss Burne, Surg.-Capt. and Mrs. Ricketts, Rev. A. H. and Mrs. Coles, Mr. F. A. Owen, Mr. C. E. Freeman, Miss Pitcairn, Mr. J. C. Harrison, Mr. A. G. Ferrara, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newnham, Capt. and Mrs. C. V. W. Williamson and infant, Miss Bagnell, Mr. M. G. Naidu, Mrs. E. F. Nicholson, child, and maid, Mr. Cunningham, Mrs. Hutchings, Miss Wilson, Mr. Moloney, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. C. F. Stevens, Mr. Haarbleicher, Mr. G. J. W. Booth, Miss Bartlett, Mr. Whitburn, Mr. W. H. Buckley, Mr. W. Ashdown, Mr. Sawhny, Col. W. B. Birch, Mrs. Clifford and four children, Mr. Knistha, Mr. A. G. Scott, Mrs. Kitchener, two children, and maid, Mr. E. D. Ancock, Mr. R. Lea, Mr. N. E. Ward, Master Clifford, Capt. W. J. Dobbin, Mrs. Wapshare, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, infant, and ayah, Capt. A. Lynn and Mr. H. O. Venbeeh.

From Brindisi:—Lieut.-Col. A. W. Jamieson, Mr. L. G. Arbuthnott, Capt. A. F. de Lacsace, Mr. and Mrs. L. Spinner, Miss Nicholson, Lieut. R. Langley, Mr. E. V. Lovinge, Mr. A. B. Napier, Mr. Rodn Mull, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. A. D. Flower, Mr. R. Fordham Flower, Mr. A. Dennis, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. E. W. Palmer, Dr. Lowdell, Dr. and Mrs. Bomford, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Kaistha, Mr. Shields, Mr. A. Cameron Skinner, Mrs. J. W. Weir, Mr. J. C. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. F. Brown, Mr. Hulton, Mr. C. D. Peterson, Mr. W. F. Moores, Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, Lady Souter, and Mrs. Sigel.

From Ismailia:—Dr. Priestley, Mr. F. W. Monks, and Mr. Worthington.

For Madras (via Bombay):—Mr. J. Horne and Major E. W. Chalmers.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay):—Rev. F. B. Sandberg, Mrs. Sandberg, and Miss Dallimore.

MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

A general meeting of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace was held yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, for the purpose of electing a Municipal Councillor in place of Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., appointed Executive Engineer to the Municipality. On the motion of Mr. P. M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Budroodin Abdoola Kur, Mr. H. A. Acworth was called to the chair. The Municipal Act, Mr. Mehta said, placed the conduct of the election in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, and it was proper and appropriate to call him to the chair. On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded by Mr. Kur, it was resolved to record the votes till 6 p.m. that day, after which no voting paper was on any account to be received. On the motion of Mr. J. C. Cama, seconded by Mr. Ardasir Dosabhoy Moonshee, the following gentlemen were appointed scrutineers to report the result of the election to the chairman:—Messrs. H. W. Barrow, S. N. Cooper, and W. Pearson. The voting then commenced by the voting papers being handed to the chairman, who placed them in a locked box kept for the purpose. The following three candidates were voted for:—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Dr. Banks; Dr. Moreshwar Gopal Desmukh, proposed by Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram; and Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote, proposed by Col. Wilson and Dr. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. George Cotton. The result of the election will be notified to-day at the Municipal Offices. It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Hamilton, who had secured the largest number of votes, would be declared elected a Councillor in Mr. Murzban's place.

News has been received in St. Petersburg from Prince K. A. Viasevski, who started from the capital in July, 1891, to ride right across the Asiatic Continent. Prince Viasevski has now safely covered about three parts of the long journey. From St. Petersburg the rider traversed Siberia, Mongolia, the Gobi Desert, China, Tonking, Annam, Cochin China, and Cambodia, reaching the Siamese frontier on the 13th November last, after a peregrination of sixteen months' duration. Prince Viasevski was three times attacked, and twice wounded, by robbers in China, and the Chinese authorities endeavoured to prevent his crossing Kuansin into Tonking, but the rider stole away during a dark night. In the primeval forests of Annam and Cochin China the Prince was prostrated by fever, and had many narrow escapes from drowning in the flooded morasses of Cambodia. After entering Siamese territory the rider was very nearly famished being compelled for many long days to exist on locusts and wild fruits. The natives looked upon him with suspicion and refused to supply him with food. They were open to barter, but cared nothing for money, the only exchangeable commodity which the traveller carried. "Into Bangkok," writes Prince Viasevski, "I rode in a sort of Admite garb of scanty and tattered rags, but as the native costume is not more elaborate my neglige was not particularly noticed. From Bangkok the Prince is continuing his journey through Burmah, India, and Persia to the Caucasus, where he hopes to arrive early next year. Prince Viasevski has made the whole of the journey so far quite alone, having no servant attendant, or guide over any section of the route.

INDIA'S THANKS TO CENTRAL FINSBURY.

The large building of Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, London, was crammed a

(the speaker) that this feeling was general, permeating all classes right through out the Indian Empire without the slightest distinction of class or creed; men holding high and exalted station like his friend the brother of the Gaekwar of Baroda down to the labourer and agriculturist, taking a prominent part in the meetings that were held. And he was very delighted at the tribute of confidence that the humbler classes of his fellow-countrymen had expressed in him, for he had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the working-man, and their appreciation of his efforts was one of the most gratifying features in all the addresses. The addresses, &c., which had been read, proved conclusively that the feeling of satisfaction and jubilation at his return to Parliament was really genuine and general, and not confined to any particular class of the vast Indian community. They had not alone addresses and telegrams from the people of India but also from Indians resident in South Africa, South America, and from the Buddhist community at Ceylon, and which was communicated through their high priest, all of whom offered words of congratulation to the Electors of Central Finbury. On the other hand there was what was still more gratifying to the Indians—although they very naturally appreciated their generosity in electing him as their member—that the English, Irish and Welsh who constituted the electorate of Central Finsbury by holding out the hand of good fellowship set a noble example by proving to the whole world that they are prepared to do justice to their fellow-citizens in India. (Hear, hear.) They had demonstrated beyond doubt that the heart of the British public was sound, and was full of its old instincts of liberty, freedom, and fairplay. (Cheers.) India formed five-sixths of the British Empire, and all the circumstances taken together must necessarily produce the greatest satisfaction to him (Mr. Naoroji), and therefore his heartfelt thanks were due to the electors of Central Finsbury, who were the occasion of such a result. There was also another reason for this satisfaction because they felt the great advantages and benefits which England had conferred upon the Indian people by the introduction of western education, the establishment of law and order, giving security for life and property, and freedom of speech which enabled him to address them there that evening; but notwithstanding all these advantages and benefits which they had derived, sometimes a feeling of hopelessness came upon them, for while there was a desire on the part of the British Public to pursue a defined and certain policy in connection with India, yet some way or the other the authorities entrusted with the carrying out of that policy always tried to checkmate it, and did not give a fair trial to the mandates of the British people. That naturally sometimes occasioned a feeling of despondency, and they wondered whether the professions were those of hypocrisy or whether it was genuine or true. He for one, and he had lived the best part of his life in England, always believed that the heart of the British people was sound, and as soon as they knew what India wanted, anything in justice and reason they would be ready to accord. (Hear, hear.) Buoyed up with these convictions they started the East Indian Association and other societies in order to make the knowledge of India as wide as possible, and every day the interests in their country was increasing and they now had crowned the edifice by their giving him an opportunity in the House of Commons to fight their battles. (Hear, hear.) When they elected him as their representative, they by resolution gave him permission to work for India as much as he consistently could with due regard to their interests;—(applause)—and with this permission and acquiesence on their part he hoped that he would be able to do some good, both for his own country and for them. The interests of India and Britain were thoroughly identical. The good of India was the good of Britain, and the evil of India was the evil of Britain. There was a logical reason for this, and it was the principle of their rule, which were based on liberty, freedom, and justice. He did not know of any other European power that would be willing to accord them that liberty and fairplay which he was perfectly convinced that they (the British people) were willing to give them. By their connection with England, India had actually been raised from the old Oriental despotic character of their political institution; raised from the idea that the people were made for the king, raised from the idea of the divine right of kings, and taught that the king was for the people, the government for the people, and that the government should be by the people and for the people. (Hear, hear.) This lesson alone was sufficient to make them grateful to them for ever. Their whole character was being changed, and having infused new life into them they looked forward with hope, and aspired to enjoy the same freedom, and share the same institutions which they in England enjoyed. They claimed them as their birth-right as British citizens. (Hear, hear.) They were either British citizens or British slaves. If they were then really British citizens, they were bound to extend to them every one of their institutions, as soon as they were ready to receive them—(cheers)—and he had no doubt from his long experience of England, that when the British people understood what they were aspiring to they would be ready to give it. (Hear, hear.) With regard to himself personally, they having sent an Indian to the Imperial Parliament, all India was grateful. It so happened that he (Mr. Naoroji) had the good fortune to be the instrument by which they had enabled India to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, and he felt deeply grateful to the Electors of Central Finsbury for that memorable day the 6th of July—a day memorable in British annals, for it opened up a new era in her history—when they returned him. He had also to thank the Political Council who had worked for him for four years loyally, steadfastly and unflinchingly, and the associations which supported him at the elections with such energy and single-mindedness. He had also to thank the ladies and gentlemen who had worked and canvassed for him, and who took such pains to satisfy the electors that he was really a black man—(great laughter)—but not as black as he had been represented. Having referred to the spontaneous and generous welcome accorded to him by the members of both parties in the House of Commons, he alluded to the difficulties in the way of a private member in the House of Commons, adding that he would do his best to fulfil his pledges to Central Finsbury and India. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt though he would not be able to achieve very much of importance, he would be able to lay the foundation for good results for the future. (Hear, hear.) Having expressed his adherence to the measures outlined in the Newcastle program, he said the spirit of Liberalism was "be just and fear not," and concluded by stating he had not the slightest fear but that the present Government will fulfil to the letter the pledges which they had made.

Mr. R. M. H. Griffith then, as a second resolution, proposed "That this meeting earnestly trusts that during the next and following sessions, Parliament in its collective wisdom may pass into law measures immediately conducive to the peace, well-being and prosperity of the whole community."

Mr. Joseph Walton, seconded the resolution to which, though he wished it were more strongly worded, he gave adherence.

Mr. F. Henderson, L.C.C., supported the resolution.

Mr. J. Rowlands, M.P., in supporting the resolutions, said that that meeting carried him back to an agitation which was carried on in England some ten years ago, when Mr. Ilbert was trying to carry his Bill. He then learned from practical experience the importance of having within the walls of St. Stephen's one who could speak with authority as to the real position and claims of their friedds in India.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was heartily accorded on the motion of Mr. Naoroji, seconded by Mr. A. Harper.

THE EUROPEAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association at Calcutta on Saturday, the following members were elected as office-bearers:—President, Mr. J. N. Stuart; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Mackay and Mr. R. Allen; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. G. Irving; Secretary, Mr. Madge; members, Messrs. J. Deas, Dickson, Eddis, C. R. Hills, Macaw, L. P. Pugh, Ryland, Saunders, Simmons, Turner, Wilson, and Womack. The annual report was unanimously adopted. The President, in his address, said the jury question had received the careful attention of the Council. Several of the members, he said, felt a strong sympathy with the natives in the matter, feeling that the change now made was unnecessary, and bearing in mind what was urged by the Defence Association at the time of the Ilbert Bill, namely, that while we objected to have our rights levelled down to those of natives, we desired that theirs should be levelled up to ours. The majority of the Council, however, felt that as the notification did not affect European British subjects, and as other British subjects, not being Europeans, were represented by other kindred associations, it was on the whole best to let the question be fought out by those who were more directly interested, so as to leave our own hands free for questions that directly affected all members of the Association. The President condemned the Madras City Courts Bill, which the Council held to be a distinct infringement of the Royal Charter in restriction of the jurisdiction of the High Courts. He also protested against the Small Cause Courts Bill, now before the Imperial Legislative Council, as open to the most serious objections.

THE SANGLI WATER-WORKS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Terdal, sends us the following account of the opening of the new water-works there as briefly announced in our telegram columns a day or two ago:—

Terdal, in the Sangli State, Southern Mahratta Country, was seen at its best to-day (Thursday). The streets and public buildings were decorated with flags; and the inhabitants turned out in their best to do honour to the occasion of the opening of the new water-works by Colonel Wodehouse, Political Agent, who came over from Chinchli, some twenty odd miles, for the purpose. The Chief of Sangli, attended by his retinue and the band of the State, had preceded him by a couple of days, and received Colonel Wodehouse a short distance from the town this morning. An imposing procession was formed to the Political Agent's camp; and, in the afternoon, visits were exchanged. In the evening at 6 p.m., a durbar was held by the Chief, who addressed the large assembly as follows:—

"Colonel Wodehouse and Gentlemen,—I beg to offer, before proceeding with to-day's business, my sincere thanks to you for having taken the trouble of being present on this occasion—an occasion, which will long be cherished in memory by the inhabitants of this town. I hope it will not be uninteresting to you if I give a brief account of the works; the completion of which we are going to celebrate this evening. The town of Terdal is a very ancient one. From the inscriptions on one of the Jain temples here its existence can be traced as far back as 1122 A.D., at least. These inscriptions also tell us that this town had, at one time, been a principal one in a division of an ancient kingdom belonging to a dynasty of rulers, renowned in story. During such a long period of its existence it must have passed through a number of changes in its fortunes. But through all transitions and vicissitudes the town seems to have maintained a reputation as an industrial centre, its name being especially associated with the manufacture of brass and copper pots. However no effort seems to have been ever made to give its inhabitants one of the essentials of life, viz, a pure and fresh supply of drinking water. The town has had to depend for water solely upon the small tank you see opposite to you, which was originally a quarry with the stones from which the wall round the town had been built. It is now nothing more than a reservoir for rain-water flowing from the adjacent fields. When there is an abundant rainfall in any year, there is just an adequate supply of water in that year. But when rainfall is scanty—an incident, by no means rare in this part of the country—the supply necessarily fails to the great distress of the people. Under such circumstances they have to fetch their water from a distance of two or three miles by wheeled conveyances of various size and contrivance, and the freshness of their energies in the morning, the best part of the day for work, is spent in providing themselves with this absolute necessity. They water their cattle once a day, and have to be contended with a weekly bath for themselves, to say nothing of wearing dirty clothes. These hardships are augmented when cholera or some other epidemic makes its appearance. Those who are unable to bring water from so long a distance are compelled to use the muddy water in the tank. When I was encamped, five years ago, on the banks of this tank, I observed that the water in it, being nearly exhausted, had become putrid, and filled with small worms; yet the poorer people had been taking the same water to drink. I was much moved with the sight, and felt sad to see that the principal blessing of life should be denied to these men by the same nature that has favoured them with a very rich and fertile soil. Since then I began to make enquiries whether the town could be supplied with fresh spring-water; and, at last, two years ago, I succeeded, with the assistance of Rao Saheb Latkar, the then Mamlatdar of this taluka, in finding out about a mile and a half from this place very copious springs sufficient for the requirements of the town. Last year was very inauspicious on account of failure of crops, but it turned out to be very auspicious in one sense to this town. For while I was deliberating upon what works to undertake to relieve the distressed population of this taluka, the idea of supplying this town with copious and wholesome water from the springs discovered occurred to my mind. I, therefore, readily sanctioned the scheme which is calculated to remove the long-felt want of the people, and make them happy bringing water to their very doors. Thus a very unfavourable season was turned to the best account. I shall now briefly describe the construction of the water-works, which are now going to be opened. A well of 70ft. by 20ft. has been dug about a mile and a half from this place. It contains excellent living springs of water, and is now actually found to discharge 13,000 cubic feet of water per day of twenty-four hours or 78,000 gallons. Even last year, which was an especially dry one, we had a discharge which approximated the daily average above-mentioned. The population of the town is 8,000. Thus the supply of water per head will be nearly ten gallons. The main pipe, which brings the water into the town is of five inches diameter. These works had at first been estimated to cost Rs. 28,058. But as this does not include in its scope the works of service-reservoir, and the distribution of water throughout the town, an additional sum will have to be spent, and thus the total expenditure is calculated roughly to amount to Rs. 40,000. The work has been executed by Mr. W. N. Tambankar, under the direction and superintendence of Rao Sahib N. V. Purandhare, who projected and drew up the scheme, and to whose indefatigable energy and promptitude the work owes its speedy termination. Before I ask you to open these water-works, one more duty I have to discharge, a duty to my mind an important one, and at the same time gratifying to me personally. It is to solicit your permission to associate your good and highly-revered name with this work. Though I am conscious, on the one hand, that the work is not one of the first class magnitude, yet, on the other hand, I am unwilling to let go by this opportunity to mark the esteem I entertain for you, as well as the zeal you invariably show for progress in public works. I, therefore, wish to make these water-works an abiding memorial of your name and connection with this State. Since your coming to the Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country Agency public works have made a great advance in every respect, and a number of projects of public utility have already sprung up under your auspices, and many of them are rapidly rising in all States under your control, testifying to your wise policy of meeting the wants of the people in general. Sangli, enjoying as it has all along done the benefits of your sympathies and friendly counsels, has adopted the same beneficent policy. Year after year it has been alloting considerable sums of money to public works, and some of the fine buildings you have seen in this town are the results of this policy. I, therefore, think that it will be a kind of recognition, though inadequate, of the pains and care you have been taking for the progress and prosperity of this State, if the water-works be named after you, and called "The Wodehouse Water-Works of Terdal." I will feel greatly obliged if you kindly grant this request. Now, I beg that with the key which I am going to hand over to you, you will open the Wodehouse Water-Works (anticipating your consent to the name).

Colonel Wodehouse replied:—Tatya Saheb, Chief of Sangli, and Gentlemen,—I can assure you, Sir, that I do not consider it at all a trouble to have made the journey from Chinchli here; on the contrary, I am very glad you have asked me to open the new water-works, the beginning of which I witnessed last year. A hope was then expressed that they might be completed in my time, and by the exertions of Mr. Wamanrao Tamhankar and Rao Saheb Narayanrao Purandhare this has actually come to pass; and I concur with you that both those officers deserve credit. Your Karbhari Rao Bahadur Vaidya has, I know well, taken great interest in the scheme, and it is largely due to his initiative that it has been taken up and successfully carried through. You, Tatya Saheb, heard four days ago at Chinchli his Excellency the Governor expressing his satisfaction with the way in which last year's scarcity was dealt with by you and neighbouring Chiefs of the Southern Maratha Country. Your State which is the largest was excelled by none in the practical arrangements made, and when we talked it all over at the time, when it was certain that the crops in this part of the country would be almost a total failure we agreed that this Terdal water scheme should be entered upon. I visited the place in January, 1892, and found that your officials had already got the work well in hand; and I was struck by the business-like way in which operations were being conducted; low wages were given, though somewhat in excess of famine rates, as it was the idea of yourself and other Southern Maratha Country Chiefs that if a work was to be well done, it was wise to keep the workers tolerably cheerful and robust. The result has been that you have, at the comparatively small cost, of Rs. 28,000 succeeded in bringing the water into the town: the reservoir and distribution arrangements will follow and cost another Rs. 12,000. The inhabitants of this ancient place will always have reason to bear your name in mind with gratitude; and their enthusiasm to-day shows that they feel it. I know you are about to do the same for your subjects in your own capital, Sangli; and there is no better way of leaving behind a name honoured for acts of such a nature. No extra taxation has been imposed, and no contributions asked for. They are both instances of a Chief desiring to return to his subjects for their own benefit a portion of what they have provided from earnings to him as their ruler. Both you and I, Sir, have just come from a far larger and more important gathering at Chinchli. Everything there, as far as I could see, went off well; but before sitting down I would like to thank you most cordially for the ready help you gave to myself and others who had the management of affairs there. The resources of your State were freely placed at our disposal in the heartiest manner, and your friendly assistance to Kolhapur was most gratifying and reflects credit on yourself and Mr. Waidya. At the close of your address, you desire that my name should be associated with the present undertaking. Since I have been Political Agent here, nearly five years, I have not given my name to any particular work, either in Kolhapur or the Southern Mahratta Country States. You, however, in the most friendly way insist on my doing so now; and in deference to your wishes so warmly expressed, I willingly accord my assent; and with your permission will now proceed to open 'The Wodehouse Water-Works at Terdal.'"

The ceremoney of releasing the pent-up water was then performed by Colonel Wodehouse, and this was followed by the distribution of pan-supari. The Political Agent leaves to-morrow for Kolhapur.

THE RIGHTS OF A POONJAREE.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Maniok Jayshanker had charged Kassinath Vittoba and Nanabhoy Kassinath with criminal trespass. Mr. J. Saunders-Slater, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Moroji Kassinath, pleader, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barister-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that complainant, a Gujerati Brahmin, was the descendant of the *poonjaries* or worshippers of the Temple of Shree Chundreshwar. The temple was built some sixty years ago, at Girgaum, by Vittoba Jevanji and his brother Krishnaji. Vittoba died some time after, leaving behind him a widow, named Dhaklibai, and two step-sons, Cassinath and Purushram. The deceased had left a will, which was afterwards proved in the High Court, and a probate was obtained. Amongst other provisions made in the will, the deceased, Vittoba, had confirmed the nomination and continuation of the complainant's ancestors as *poonjarses* of the temple. Ever since the temple was built, the ancestors of the complainant were allowed all the profits and income of the temple, and were also put in possession of three rooms and the upper storey of the temple. The complainant succeeded his ancestors as *poonjaree* of the temple, about thirty years ago, and had ever since been enjoying all the rights and privileges, which his ancestors used to enjoy. The deceased, Vittoba, had left a large fortune behind him for his family, but his widow Dhaklibai, and his son, Purushram, owing to irregular and intemperate habits, lost all the fortune, and were reduced to starvation. In order to support themselves in such circumstances, they attempted to deprive the complainant of his income, as *poonjaree*; and, about a year ago, placed a wooden box in the temple to collect contributions for the temple. They had taken to themselves all the collections, which was the income of the temple, and over which the complainant had the only right. The complainant remonstrated with them for doing such an act, but they did not mind him and tried various plans to get rid of the complainant from the temple. The widow and her two step-sons then preferred a false charge against the complainant before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who dismissed the case and discharged the complainant. While the charge was pending against the complainant before Mr. Dustoor, at the Esplanade Police Court, the widow and her sons, in order to further molest the complainant, served him with a notice, requiring him to give up his office as *poonjaree* of the temple, and also to give up possession of the three rooms and the upper storey, which were occupied by him and his ancestors for the last sixty years. The complainant did not comply with the notice, and continued to occupy the premises, and, on the strength of his own rights and privileges as *poonjaree* of the temple, he disputed their right to eject him from the premises or compel him to quit the temple. On the 16th ultimo, at noon, while the complainant was away on some business and his father, Jeyshanker, and brother, Gowrishanker, were in one of complainant's room, the two accused, accompanied by a Purdesi and five or six other persons of bad repute, went to the temple. The accused, then gave orders to the Purdesi and the other persons with him to break open the doors of the two rooms of the complainant, which were locked. The accused, Nanabhoy, actually took a hammer and a chisel and forced open the padlocks. Entering the rooms forcibly, the accused threw away of the complainant's kits, pots, wearing apparel, furniture, &c., out of the room, on to the road. The accused and the seven others then entered the third room, in which the complainant's father was taking his meals. They forcibly dragged him out of the room, and threw away the dish with the cooked meal he was partaking of. The complainant then informed the police, and two police officers went to his place and inspected the broken kits, pots, furniture, padlocks, &c. Since then the accused had posted a Purdesi in front of the rooms. The Purdesi would not allow the complainant to enter the rooms, and even threatened to cause bodily injury if he persisted. The *poonjarses* was thus rendered homeless besides all his kits, furniture, &c., thrown away. Under the circumstances he charged the accused with mischief, criminal trespass, and being members of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Davur, for the accused, denied all the charges preferred against his clients by the complainant. The learned counsel contended that the complainant was the *poonjarses* of the temple, but was only a paid servant of the accused.

The complainant, being called and examined by Mr. Slater, corroborated the statements made in his information, filed on the 17th ultimo. He further stated that Vittoba, three months prior to his death, had passed a writing to the complainant, by which he, his father, and his brother were appointed *poonjarses* of the temple. The *poonjarses* could not be removed from their office. The writing passed by Vittoba to the witness was taken away by Purushram, brother of the first accused. It was never returned to the witness.

In cross-examination by counsel for the defence, the witness admitted having signed several entries in the books of the accused. Witness could read and write Marathi. While he signed the entries the word "monthly payments" or "wages" escaped his notice, The accused's uncle, Krishnaji, and his son, Bhai, assisted him in the case. Krishnaji and his son had given witness home and shelter when he was driven away by the accused. Witness had no right to be in the temple except what he derived from the writing. Though the writing was taken away by the brother of the accused a long time ago, witness had done nothing further than to make verbal demands for the same. The statement about Vittoba's will in the information was a mistake.

In delivering judgment, the Magistrate said that it was quite clear from the number of entries put in as evidence before the court, that the complainant was merely a servant of the accused, and he had no right whatever to occupy the premises after he was told to leave the tempe and give up possession of the rooms. The entries in the book were made to show that wages were paid to the complainant by the accused. The complainant had signed the entries, which were written in Balbodh character. The accused were fully within their rights in preventing the complainant from entering the premises and to quit, which he was twice served with notices. If the complainant thought he had any right or grievances he must go to the Civil Court.

The case was dismissed, and the accused were discharged.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending February 11, as compared with the statement of February 4, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 4. Rs.	Feb. 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,95,139	48,69,119
Do. do. at Branches	32,33,572	30,78,399
Other Deposits	5,06,02,384	5,04,09,581
Post Bills	7,060	8,037
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,00,556	27,61,034
Rs.	7,70,38,711	7,48,76,170
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,19,84,452	1,20,04,692
Cash Credits on do. do.	80,63,086	79,58,450
Loans do. do. do.	1,07,02,446	95,23,773
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,454	1,386
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,90,90,485	1,95,98,024
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,670		
Applied in reduction .. ,, 2,85,000	3,92,670	3,92,670
Stamps, &c.	18,679	19,778
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	3,66,913	2,56,512
Cash and Currency Notes	2,65,18,526	2,50,20,885
Rs.	7,70,38,711	7,48,76,170

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TRESCHER & Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON).

MURDER OF A SISTER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS. DAGDU RAGHU.

THE accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Ahmednuggur, who in last month found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. V. K. Bhatavdekar appeared for the accused; and the Government pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged before the Sessions Court with having murdered a woman, named Rahi, wife of Sabadu, by cutting her throat on the morning of the 23rd November last. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning in question, Rahi was seen rushing out of her parents' house with blood streaming down her clothes across the streets to the opposite house, and then back to her own, and falling down at the threshold. The accused was seen come out after her with his clothes all bloody, and run away. He ran to inform the police, and when he returned the woman was dead. The cause of death was found to be homorrhage from severe wounds in the throat caused by a cutting instrument. A mali, who was working in his field that morning, said that the accused handed him a bundle of clothes to put in his own shed in an adjacent field, and then hurried on. Search was made for the accused in vain the whole of that day and part of the next. The police then received information that the accused was hiding in a field some two miles away, and there he was found afterwards concealed in a hut, lying amongst bundles of bagri stalks with a bloody clasp knife on his person. The knife was identified by a witness as the one purchased from his shop about a month before the murder was committed. The bloody clothes were identified as belonging to the accused. It is rarely, said the Sessions Judge, that a stronger and more complete chain of circumstantial evidence is obtained in a case of this kind. The parents of the deceased stated that the accused was married to a daughter of theirs, named Soni, who died some two years ago; that the accused had then, and even during Soni's life-time, formed an improper intimacy with the deceased Rahi, and had had a child by her; that she left him on account of his ill-treatment and refused to return to his house or to contract a "mohotar" marriage with him on the ground that she had a husband living at Konchi. Thus the motive for the murderous assault, the Sessions Judge thought, was indicated with sufficient precision. The accused admitted before the committing magistrate having cut Rahi's throat, alleging that he had found her with a young Brahmin. The latter said that he had returned from Gwalior only a few days before the murder, and he denied having been in any way intimate with Rahi. The assessors, the Sessions Judge remarked, had alleged most singular and unintelligent grounds for their opinion. They found the accused guilty on his confession before the committing magistrate, and said that they did not believe any of the evidence tendered on behalf of the prosecution. The Sessions Judge said that, in all his experience, he never had a case in which there appeared to be less manipulation of the evidence for the Crown. A clearer case there could hardly be from first to last. The Session Judge sentenced the accused to death.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering the decision of the court, said: We must dismiss the appeal and confirm the sentence of death. The only plea which can be urged in favour of commutation is the defence made by the accused to the magistrate before whom he made a confession, viz., that he had seen Sukharam in act of criminal intimacy with Rahi. We see no reason to believe that that was a true statement. No attempt was made in cross-examining the witnesses to elicit the fact that Sakharam was seen near the spot; and we do not believe the story. That accused is the person who killed Rahi there can be no doubt. The murder was very determined, and we think the sentence of death must be confirmed.

The Court dismissed the appeal, confirming the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

THE annual general meeting of subscribers to the above Library was held in their rooms in Cavel Street on Sunday last, the 12th instant, under the presidency of the Very Rev. M. A. Fonseca, Mr. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary to the Managing Committee presented the report from which the following is an extract:—"The board of management have again the pleasant duty of presenting to the subscribers their usual annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892. From the statement of receipts and expenses presented by our treasurer, it will be seen that the sum collected during the year from donations, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,076-8-0, and the expenses to Rs. 803-12-5, showing a surplus of Rs. 272-11-7, which looks very satisfactory; but on closer examination it will be seen that Rs. 539 shewn as donations could not be considered as a regular income, hence it behoves the well-wishers of the Library to increase the number of subscribers in order to give the institution a permanency in the future. In order to meet this serious deficiency it will be admited that it is necessary either to reduce the present expenditure or increase the income. The board of management strongly recommending the latter course have opened a special donation book which they propose circulating, and hope to receive a hearty response to their appeal. As promised in our last report arrangements were made and a series of lectures were delivered in the hall of the institution during the course of the year. The subjects chosen for the respective occasions were as follows:—The Catacombs, by Mr. C. D'Mello; Ventriloquism, by Mr. D. Thompson; The Early Days of Dr. Johnson, by Mr. P. Godinho; Treves and the Holy Coat of Our Lord, by Rev. W. Walrath, S.J.; Columbus, by Mr. E. De Courcy. All of which proved very interesting. and the attention of the public at large was drawn to the utility of this institution.

The chairman, in a short address, moved the adoption of the report. The motion being duly seconded was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1892, being accepted as correct and passed. A new board of management were nominated.

With the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting termainated.

REFERRING, in its fortnightly article on "Indian Affairs," to the recent Decennial Missionary Conference in Bombay, the *Times* says:—The triumph of recent missionary work in India has been a triumph not only of numbers but of sound practical sense. In spite of narrow-minded clamours from certain sections of their supporters at home, the Indian missionaries have gone on quietly and resolutely with the education of the natives, whether Christians or non-Christians. They have realised, as the Government of India has been bitterly forced to recognise by the Poor Whites of the great towns that Christianity without education is a mere scandal to the British name. . . . Sections of the Indian half-castes lie at this moment equally outside the pale of the native religions and of the Christian Church. One of the best signs of recent Indian evangelisation is the recognition of this fact alike by the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Government of India and by the missionary bodies. Their joint solicitude for the Poor Whites may possibly be destined to serve as a basis for the broader development which Christian ministrations in India must receive, if they are to be adapted to the modern needs of the European and semi-European communities in that country. From this point of view a peculiar interest attaches to Dr. George Smith's recent "Life of Henry Martyn." Dr. Smith not only adds new and beautiful touches to the portraiture of the saint and scholar, but he shows how Martyn practically solved what has always been a difficult problem in Indian Christian ministrations. How far and under what conditions and limitations can a chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment properly devote himself to work beyond the civil and military servants of the Government? In the early days of the East India Company such outside ministrations were distinctly contemplated. During its mature period of rule they were discouraged and practically forbidden. But the extension in numbers and influence of the Anglican Bishops in India has gradually brought large sections of the native and Eurasian Christians under State episcopal care. Henry Martyn's young manhood has never been brought out into such distinct relief as in the letters and private journals, which, although for the most part already published, have for the first time been placed in their correlation by Dr. Smith. It is a beautiful life, beautifully told, and the day of small things which it is so pathetically records has a romance of its own amid the rapid extension of Indian Christianity in our times. We are glad to observe that the work has been republished in New York and Chicago, for it opens up vistas of Christian work in India at the commencement of this century very different from the ordinary American view of that period.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed invarious forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, which the Amir had ordered from England, still remain at Peshawur, as the embargo laid upon them by the Government of India has not yet been removed.

FRESH trooping arrangements will have to be made in connection with the return of 200 of the 3rd Gurkhas from Lushailand, as the *Clive*, which was to have brought them from Chittagong to Calcutta, has been ordered to Bombay.

SOME rumours recently obtained currency that two battalions of native infantry were to be sent to Egypt. In these there is no truth. The home authorities have not yet applied for an Indian Contingent nor is there at present any reason for supposing such a necessity will be forced upon them.

IN connection with Reuter's statement as to the procedure to be adopted in regard to the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, it is believed in Calcutta that the English Government will not announce their decision until they have the figures of the Indian Budget before them. Whether they will content themselves with preliminary estimates, is not yet clear.

SIX Lahoulis set out from Koksur in Lahoul with the intention of crossing the Rhotang pass into Kulu over the frozen snow. Two of them succeeded in reaching Ralla with great difficulty; the other four men perishing in the attempt. As much fresh snow has since fallen, their bodies can hardly be recovered until the snow melts in the beginning of April.

THERE were three feet of snow on the ground at Nagar in Kulu at the end of last month and thirteen inches as low down as Raison, barely 4,500 feet. The snow on the Jalaori pass towards Simla is said to be ten feet deep, and on the Dulchi pass over which the Kangra post comes a little over three feet. It is the severest winter since 1873-74, the year in which somebody saw two flakes of snow fall at Lahore.

THE tank restoration scheme in the Madras Presidency is proceeding gradually. The report for the last official year, just issued, shows that seven investigation parties were at work in the following districts, *viz.*, Madura, Tinnevelly, Salem, North Arcot, Chingleput, Kistna and Vizagapatam. The party working in the Chingleput district was closed after preparing estimates for relief purposes for which it was formed. Up to the end of the year catchment areas aggregating 25,128 square miles had been completely investigated, and estimates for works, amounting to Rs. 34·04 lakhs, sanctioned, of which 23·20 lakhs had been worked out.

NEWS of a very serious accident, on the Mushkaf-Bolan line, that happened so far back as the 1st instant, reaches the Allahabad paper, in a round-about way, which suggests that the occurrence was to have been shrouded in that official secrecy which is so absurd and futile when it seeks to cover things that have happened in the light of day. The accident was the collapse of a temporary workshop which had been erected near the mouth of the Pamir tunnel, a building consisting merely of a mud roof supported on iron girders with open sides. It was raining heavily at the time, and the shed was crowded with people, when suddenly, owing to the snapping or slipping of some of the rail posts, the roof came in with a crash like the report of a cannon and all those below were buried under it. When the work of exhumation was finished, 21 persons were recovered dead, and 18 others were severely injured.

A SRINAGAR correspondent, writing on 2nd February, says:—"It is severely cold here. The minimum temperature was half-a-degree below zero to-day. The Ular, Dal and other lakes are frozen over. The sides of the river Jhelum have frozen, and only a small brook runs in the middle, which, if the south-easterly wind had not been blowing from the same point for the last seven days, would have been completely frozen over. The snow, which has fallen, is peculiar, each flake being like a thin octagonal star.

HIS HIGHNESS the Amir of Afghanistan has recently sent 7,000 fur skins to Pesbawur to be sent to England for sale, and his Highness has arranged that in future these furs shall never be exported to India and elsewhere by merchants, but his Highness will have a monopoly of the sale. The skins which Badakhshan produces will accordingly be sent in future by the Amir to Russia for sale. These arrangements have been made, it is said, on Mr. Pyne's suggestion.

THE services of Veterinary Captain W. R. Hagger, A. V. D., are to be placed at the disposal of the Civil Veterinary Department for employment as Principal of the Ajmere Veterinary School.

THE Kolar Gold Fields Railway is being rapidly pushed on. A Bangalore paper learns that earth-work from the fourth mile from the Kolar Road Station onwards has been almost completed, and work between the station and the fourth mile is progressing rapidly. There is every probability that the section will be finished within the contract time.

ONLY one Indian mail had reached Srinagar between the 24th ultimo and the 2nd inst.

THE total amount of the Bokhara Relief Fund at Hongkong is $14,920, which includes a contribution of $5,610 from Shanghai.

SOME very misleading statements have lately appeared regarding the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, says the *Pioneer*. It has been said that the line is being starved, as funds are not available for its construction. On the contrary, the engineers have been given more money than they can spend during the current financial year, and sixty lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the project in 1893-94. The real difficulty is that the staff is weaker than could be wished, as no more men can at present be spared for the work. As was recently stated, the Mari-Attock strategical railway has been partially stopped in order that all available funds might be diverted to the Mushkaf-Bolan route, which will give safe communication with Quetta. As to the statement that a tunnel has to be constructed as long as that which pierces the Khojak, it need only be said that there is only one tunnel of any importance on the line. This is known as the Pamir, and it will be only one thousand yards long, the Khojak tunnel being four thousand yards. It will save a good deal of difficult and expensive gallery work, as it will be driven straight through the hill which forms the watershed between the Mushkaf and Bolan valleys. The new line will, as a matter of fact, be now pushed forward as rapidly as possible, the repeated landslips at Mud Gorge on the Harnai Railway having shown that no reliance can be placed on that route should an emergency arise.

IF Americans wish to have an ancient history of their own, illustrated by English relics, they are welcome to take away the Old Bailey, or the Seven Dials, or even, if they are not too particular, the Griffin in Fleet-street, but they cannot expect us (says the *Daily Telegraph*) to allow them to smuggle away our only Panyer stone in Panyer-alley. The monument was placed in its position in 1688, and contains an inscription, "When ye have sought the City round, Yet still this is the highest ground", with the effigy of a boy sitting in a basket. Panyer-alley, between Newgate-street and Paternoster-row, was formerly the head-quarters of the metropolitan tripe-sellers, and afterwards of bakers, who used to stand in rows there with their panniers, or baskets—hence the name. According to the story which has been told to the City Police, a wealthy American took a fancy to this interesting piece of seventeenth century Fine Art, and offered one of the workmen who are making alterations in the building where it is placed the sum of £50 to steal the stone. He also engaged to have a modern one, made as like to it as possible, to put in the place of the real Simon. But the workman, who takes a pride in the antiquities of London, scorned the temptation, and informed the police of this attempt to corrupt his patriotism. A watch has now been set on the stone, until its inviolability is secured in a new wall. If the American desires to have a Panyer-alley in his native town let him construct a brand-new one—boy and all. 'Was not the McKinley Tariff passed to encourage native industries?

THE CHIN HILLS CAMPAIGN.

THE Fort White correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on January 1, says:—My last letter carried the history of these operations up to the end of November. On the evening of the 2nd of December news reached Fort White that a village called Nashivin, which had formerly been visited and supposed to be friendly, was concerned in cutting telegraph wires. On this, the next morning, a column under Captain Beale, accompanied by Mr. Tuck, Assistant Political Officer, composed of 50 Norfolks, 50 39th Gharwal Rifles and 50 1st Burma went out to punish the village. It was found deserted, and the column destroyed the village, meeting with slight opposition, but no casualties wre sustained. On the 3rd Dimlo post was esta blished, strength 130 rifles, 21st Madras Pioneers, under Captain Huggins, D. S. O. Dimlo post was constantly fired into between the dates of its establishment and the 7th, but since then the post has been unmolested. The 21st Madras Pioneers will begin working on the Tiddim road from this post, as Tiddim will be the headquarters of the North Chin Hills. On the 4th a convoy returning from Dimlo was fired on, but nobody was hurt. On the 5th a re

...IOES OF SCIENCE.

...peans now visit Japan, that a paper ...e Generale de Therapeutique," by ...okohama, on the influence of the ... on the European, may be of inter... Japanese archipelago, stretching ...p near the tropics, has a variable ...ath the mean temperature is 17° ...m of 34·5°C); oranges and bananas ...ll the tropical maladies, such as diar... ...tery, anæmia, infectious fevers, and so ...alent. In the north the mean tempera... ...re is 8°C (with a minimum of 23°C), and the flora of Norway as well as the furs of Siberia abound. The central portion, from Nagasaki to Tokio, ought, from its locality, to enjoy a temperate clime, but owing to oceanic and atmospheric currents, the seashore, open to foreigners by treaty, has a capricious climate—maritime, humid, rainy. The atmosphere, save in winter and part of autumn, is constantly saturated with moisture; the rainy season lasts throughout the spring and summer, and the weather is extremely variable. The temperature sometimes changes abruptly in a single day by 15° or 16°C, and thus makes the climate disastrous to those predisposed to diseases of the lungs and respiratory passages. The irregular weather makes it impossible to determine the proper season for Europeans sojourning in the district between Tokio and Nagasaki. The weather cannot be predicted from one day to another.

According to the meteorological report for 1890 there were 121 rainy days out of 365, and only 43 clear days, while 143 were cloudy. The average humidity was 78, with a mean tension of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere of 10·8°, a maximum temperature of +35·8°, and a minimum of—5·8°. The saturation of the atmosphere with vapour makes the atmosphere a humid hot house, very unfavourable to the respiratory functions, and hence the influenza nowhere found more victims than in Japan. Bronchitis, laryngitis; pulmonary tuberculosis, are frequent among the natives as well as the European residents. Among the natives about 16 per cent. of the deaths are due to respiratory diseases. Rheumatic affections, so common among the European residents, are rare among the Japanese, probably owing to their hygiene and the use of very hot baths. Tuberculosis is much more rapid among the Europeans than the natives. "Every European," says Dr. Michaut, "who is predisposed to tuberculosis is destined to succumb quickly in Japan." It is, he thinks, absolutely necessary, if one means to live in Japan, if only for several months, to undergo careful medical examination with respect to a possible eventuality of this disease. Without this precaution there is the risk of a frightfully rapid development of lesions previously latent.

Pneumonias are commoner than pleurisies, and laryngitis is very difficult to cure. Diseases of the nerves are even more prevalent than those of respiration. Europeans suffer from both, owing to the humidity and abrupt changes of temperature, Dr. Michaut defines the general effect on the breathing organs as an increase of the number of movements. The high tension of vapour diminishes the tension of oxygen, and causes a reduction of hæmatosis, thus opening the door to all maladies through depression of the nutrition—from rheumatism and diabetes to gout and anæmia, which are every-day diseases in Japan. Central Japan is very favourable to anæmia. The nervous system of the European, owing to the humid heat, is depressed, the physical activity is diminished, the cerebral faculties enfeebled, with consequent apathy, somnolence, and complete prostration of the powers. To withdraw from the pernicious influnce of the climate the foreigner must endeavour to spend the summer in the north—at Yesso, or the North of Niphon—where the climate is dry and invigorating. In fine, the climate of Japan, like many other countries in the Far East, is not healthful to the European, and his acclimatisation necessitates certain hygienic precautions. While superior to that of Cochin China or India, it is inferior to that of Tonquin in many respects.

Vandalism is rife among the antiquities of Yucatan. The "House of the Governor" at Uxmal, perhaps the grandest building in Yucatan, is overrun with the names of visitors, some painted in letters 12in. high. Many of the fallen sculptures have been wilfully broken. The large face illustrated in Stevens's "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan" has been almost destroyed to get stones for a fence. Numerous well-known details have also been defaced and broken up at Izamal, Copan, and the island of Zapatero in Lake Nicaragua (see Squier's "Nicaragua.") As the Central American Governments take no trouble to guard these memorials, the Peabody Museum has taken the initiative and obtained the custody of the Honduras remains for 10 years.

Mr. Clarence King, the well-known geologist, has, from a consideration of Lord Kelvin's papers, and the recent experiments of Dr. Carl Barus, calculated that the age of the earth as a solid globe is 24,000,000 years, a value which agrees with the age assigned by Helmholtz and Lord Kelvin to the sun. Mr. King concludes that the earth never was wholly liquid, and that the original liquid layer did not exceed 53 miles in thickness. This is quite contrary to the old notion of a solid crust formed on a liquid interior.

In the South of Louisiana there is a peculiar region the "Altakapas country," once inhabited by a tribe of Indians of that name, formerly reputed cannibals. A few remain, and make a pretty kind of basket-work, to be seen in the museum of Tulane University, Louisiana. The district comprises the land along the Gulf between the Atchafalaya and Mermentan Rivers, including La Fayette, Vermillion, St. Martin's, and St. Mary's parishes. It is a low, alluvial belt, intersected with bayous and fringed with floating prairies and sea marshes. The Bayou Teche is the garden of Louisiana, and is dotted with the palatial residences of the old planters. Sugar-cane, rice, maize, cypress wood, and tree-moss are some of the products. A trip down the Teche from St. Martinsville ("the little Paris, the land of Evangeline") on a sugar packet is said to be unrivalled in the States. In the sea marsh near Vermillion and Atchafalaya Bays are five islands, the highest land in Louisiana, the most western being Jefferson's or Miller's Island, the centre of Joseph Jefferson's famous plantation.

Another, "Avery's Island," is a mass of rock salt, so nearly pure that it only contains one-tenth per cent. of gypsum. The bones of a mammoth and a giant sloth, as well as potsherds of the Indians, were found here. These salt mines in the delta of the Mississippi are a scientific curiosity. They are best reached from New Iberia, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, by means of a pony. The surface soil of the island is pure sand and clay, and the shaft of the mine is 170ft. deep. The galleries are excavated in the heart of the rock salt, which is clear and transparent as ice in some places, granular, dark, and waved in others. Pockets containing cubical crystals over an inch thick are found here and there. The mine is fully described in the Smithsonian Contributions, vol. 23. Near Lake Charles, in the same district, there is a bed of sulphur which promises to become important.

Lieutenant Smoloff, of the Russian army, has trained the falcon to carry me...ges in lieu of the pigeon. The falcon has several advantages over the ordinary carrier. A pigeon easily flies 100 leagues at a speed of eight to ten leagues an hour; but a falcon can as easily cover 15 leagues an hour for 15 hours, whereas the pigeon rarely accomplishes such a feat. It is on record that a falcon sent from the Canary Islands to the Duke of Lerma in Spain, returned from Andalusia to Teneriffe, a distance of 250 leagues, in 16 hours. The falcon can also support a heavier despatch, it encounters fewer dangers from men or birds of prey, and is stronger against atmospheric accidents. Swallows and bees have not yet been properly tried as carriers, but their use is attended with obvious disadvantages. Crows were employed in ancient times for this purpose.

Strabo speaks of a method of treating diseased vines with petroleum, and M. de Mely, a French wine-grower, has applied it with success in the ravages of phylloxera. At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, he exhibited healthy shoots grown from stocks which had been rendered barren by the phylloxera, and gave statistics of his experiments which leave no doubt of the efficacy of the treatment.

A recent number of the German meteorological journal, "Das Wetter," contains an account of a shower of living pond mussels, which fell during a heavy "thunder-plump" at Paderborn on August 9 last. The mussels have been examined and found to be the "Anodonta anatina" (L). A yellowish cloud moving rapidly, was suddenly seen to burst, and a rattling shower of rain fell. Immediately afterwards the pavement was seen covered with hundreds of the mussels.

A laboratory for the study of the diseases of plants has been added to the University of California. The laboratory room is about 30ft. long, and situated near the building of the experimental station. It is illuminated by means of four large windows giving a good light for the microscopes. A corner is reserved as a private laboratory, and there is a developing room for photographs and prints. The light is darkened at will by sliding shutters for lantern demonstrations, on a screen of tracing cloth. The equipment covers the allied subject of entomology, as well as bacteriology, and the collection of specimens.

At a recent meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin, Professor Hilgard pointed out that many civilised races of antiquity established themselves in dry districts, and he explained the fact by the richness of dry soil in mineral foodstuffs, which in wet districts were washed out of the soil. In dry regions irrigation produces a luxuriant growth—witness Egypt, Salt Lake, and other places.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Haylett, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on leave, from England.
Campbell, Lt, 18th B C, Ms, I M S, on leave, from England.
Hodson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 8th Inft, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.
Boileau, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from England.
Bethell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Oxford, L I, to join, from England.

FEBRUARY 13.

Barry, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Somerset L I, on leave, from Delhi.
Wooldridge, Lt, 2nd Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 13.

Percival, Capt, Bo, R A, on transfer, to Karachi.
Prideaux, Lt, Col, Ms, J A G Dept, on leave, to Secunderabad.

FEBRUARY 13.

Banera, Capt, 7th M I, on leave, to Belgaum.
Boileau, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th February.

1. The following date is fixed for "D" Company Shooting Team:—"Bayley Shield" Competition on Wednesday, the 15th instant.
2. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members at 7 a.m. this morning. Plain clothes.
2. There will be sword drill for all Recruits at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 15th instant, from 5 p.m. Plain clothes.
3. The squadron will parade on Thursday, the 16th instant. Members are requested to assemble in rear of the Marine Lines at 6-30 a.m.
4. The new pattern shoulder chains can be obtained on application to Sergt-Major Gosling at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, February 2.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:

Hill Depots, Pachmarhi.—Capt T C Ross, 2nd Battn Highland L I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut Mitchell Innes, vacated.

H R H the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange of battalions between the officers named below, provided that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut-Col C H St Paul, from 2nd to 1st Battalion.

Lieut-Col and Col Hon'ble N G Lyttelton, from 1st to 2nd Battn.

Col the Hon'ble Ivo Vesey will proceed to England, at his own expense, to join the 2nd Battn.

The undermentioned officer of the Staff Corps is qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal staff of the Army:—Major J W Hogge.

Capt H G Smith, R A, is directed to proceed from Saugor to Lucknow and join the 2nd Field Battery, into which he has been promoted.

Lieut J R Wyndham, 2nd Wiltshire Regt, is appointed Railway Transport Officer at Jhansi.

The undermentioned officers have passed examinations.

Lieuts E S Cleeve, and C F Stevens, R A.—Qualified for the rank of Captain;

Nursing Sister Frances Cameron is brought on the strength of the Indian Nursing Service.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut G A Cardew, "T" Battery, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battalion Border Regt.—Major C G Brind, for two hundred and one days, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—

2nd Battn Border Regt.—Capt L H Caird, for one hundred and fifty-five days, on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette, February 8.)

Mr F E Pargiter, C S, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 31st Aug 1893.

Mr H P Peterson, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, on leave, is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Patna.

Mr A E Harward, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Darbhanga, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr, of Bogra, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr H G Sharp, or until further orders.

Mr A B Barnard, Depy Commr of Police, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for 1 year, under Art 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 14th Mar 1893.

Mr A W Osborne, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Rai Bareilly, is granted furlough for 7 months, under Art 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st Apl 1893 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr R B Buckley, Exc Engr, has been granted by H M Secy of State for India furlough for 4 months in extension of that previously granted.

(Punjab Gazette, February 9.)

Mr C S Hart, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for 21 days.

The privilege leave of absence granted to the Rev H J Spence Gray, Chaplain of Murree, is extended by a period of one month.

The Rev M C Sanders, Chaplain of Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years.

Mr S S Harris, Offg Extra Assist Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Ferozepore District.

Surgn-Capt J Murray, Professor of Pathology and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical College, has obtained furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for nine months.

Capt W Mitchell, 1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps, is placed on the Unattached List.

H H the Lieut-Govr accepts the resignation of his Commission by the undermentioned officer of the Volunteer Reserves attached to the 2nd Punjab (or Simla) Vol Rifle Corps:—

Capt J P Hewett, C I E.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint the Revd J W B Haslam, Railway Chaplain, Lahore, to be Honorary Chaplain to the N-W Railway Vol Rifles, vice the Revd R Titley, deceased.

Capt W Price, N-W Railway Vol Rifles, is granted leave of absence out of India for six months, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

N-W P and Oudh Gazette.

Mr. E B Alexander, Magte and Collr, Etawah, furlough out of India, for 12 months.

Asst Surg E H Thomas, in charge of the Nagina Branch Dispensary, in the Bijnor district, extraordinary leave without allowances, for 19 months.

Mr. J Mc C Wright, Jt-Magte, Saharanpur, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Basti.

Mr. J S C Davis, Offg Joint-Secy to the Board of Revenue, N-W P and Oudh, on being relieved by Mr F L Petre, to be Sett Officer, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Hardoi Settlement.

The Lord Bishop of Lucknow has been pleased to appoint the Revd. B Deedes, M A, Chaplain, Civil Lines, Allahabad, to be Archdeacon of Lucknow.

Mr. J Denman, Offg Sess Judge, on completion of the special duty at Saharanpur, to be on special duty as Addl Sess Judge in the Mainpuri Sess Div, until further orders.

Mr. J A Broun, Offg Magte and Collr, from Basti to Etawah, on being relieved by Mr J McC Wright.

Mr C Pigott, Asst Magte and Collr, from Ballia to Budaun

Mr J S Meston, Sett Officer, 3rd grade, from Jhansi to Budaun, on completion of his work at Jhansi.

H H the Lieut-Govr, N-W P, and Chief Commr, Oudh, is pleased to order the following promotions:—Mr G E Coles, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr C Hill, to be Ex Engr; 3rd grade, permanent; Mr N F Mackenzie, to be Ex Engr 4th grade, permanent; Mr F Clayton, to be Asst Engr 1st grade, permanent; Mr J H A Ivens, to be Ex Engr 3rd grade, permanent; Mr J A Cones Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr. C E Dupuis, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr E E A Carswell, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr R W L Hawkins, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent; Mr H Nelson, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent; Mr W B Gordon, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade, permanent; Mr F E Bull, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent; Mr A W E Standley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February, 7 as compared with the statement of January 31, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	January 31. Rs.	A.	P.	February 7. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,48,11,043	12	8	1,54,25,426	14	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,80,47,401	11	0	4,89,09,114	15	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,21,340	0	5	2,49,394	7	10
Sundries	28,98,227	8	7	29,11,044	14	11
Rs.	10,08,78,013	0	8	9,33,97,981	5	3
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	36,42,344	0	0	39,37,392	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,91,173	8	0	51,92,113	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,19,12,821	11	10	1,13,38,186	4	6
Credits on do.	94,92,529	5	1	95,93,930	12	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,41,72,722	11	4	2,38,94,958	8	10
Balances with other Banks	13,33,571	14	6	10,57,438	0	1
Bullion	10,99,488	0	9	12,25,276	0	3
Dead Stock	12,34,100	14	7	12,36,685	2	4
Stamps	9,929	2	2	10,832	8	0
Sundries	19,33,634	12	5	22,16,912	7	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,85,73,918	10	6	1,35,24,511	7	3
Do. at Branches	2,43,81,778	5	6	2,01,69,744	10	0
Rs.	10,08,78,013	0	8	9,33,97,981	5	3

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 7:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	3,34,634	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,52,017	Inc.
Other Deposits	91,38,287	Dec.
Post Bills	28,054	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,95,988	Inc.
Loans	5,74,636	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	1,01,402	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,77,765	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	33,49,408	do.
Do. at Branches	42,12,033	do.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

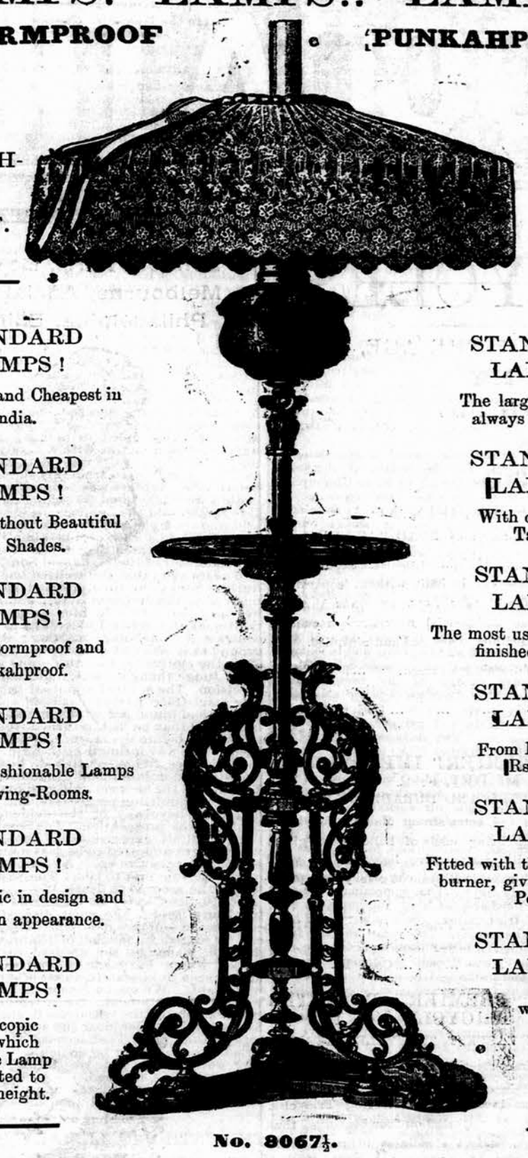
(Week ending January 4, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	48,595	35,899	12,696	...	22,850	...
Goods	55,735	71,189	...	15,454	..	31,862
Other earnings	5,428	5,385	43	...	..	234
Weekly total	1,09,758	1,12,473	...	2,715	...	..
Aggregate	5,28,783	5,38,029	..	...	..	9,246

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF

PUNKAHPROOF AND STORMPROOF



STANDARD LAMPS! The Best and Cheapest in India.

STANDARD LAMPS! With or without Beautiful Silk Shades.

STANDARD LAMPS! Fitted Stormproof and Punkahproof.

STANDARD LAMPS! The most Fashionable Lamps for Drawing-Rooms.

STANDARD LAMPS! Very Artistic in design and Elegant in appearance.

STANDARD LAMPS! With Telescopic Pedestal, which admits of the Lamp being adjusted to any desired height.

STANDARD LAMPS! The largest Variety always in Stock.

STANDARD LAMPS! With or without Tables.

STANDARD LAMPS! The most useful and highly finished Lamps.

STANDARD LAMPS! From Rs. 40 to Rs. 20.

STANDARD LAMPS! Fitted with the 30" Victoria-burner, giving 87 Candle-Power.

STANDARD LAMPS! In real Bronze, with Onyx Table, just received from Paris. Photograph of these may be had.

No. 8067½.

My Illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive Price List will be sent Post Free to the Mofussil on Application to the

LAMP WAREHOUSE:

R. DITMAR (LATE THEODOR KNAUST),

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
4. That the milk in this preparation is carefully sterilized, and that it is prepared with scientific skill in every detail. It has been prepared and improved by the advice and aid of the best physicians and chemists, such as Prof. Attfield, London; Prof. Stutzer, Bonn, Germany.

"OUR BABY'S FIRST AND SECOND YEARS,"

A Book of 64 Pages.

By MARION HARLAND.

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CARNRICK & Co., Limited,

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

AFTER USE.

EDWARD'S HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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ELASTIC FABRICS

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ASK FOR "LION & SUN" Elastics.

BOOT WEBS. GARTER WEBS. BRACE WEBS.

ELASTIC BRAIDS. ELASTIC CORDS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,

BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER. (ENGLAND).

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Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

FULL SIZE BOTTLES.

Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealers in India.

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LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE

ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING,

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,

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CAPSULES

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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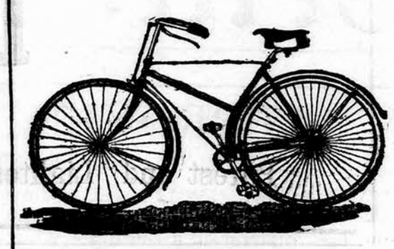

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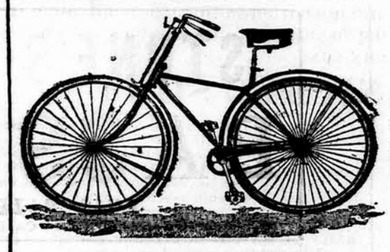

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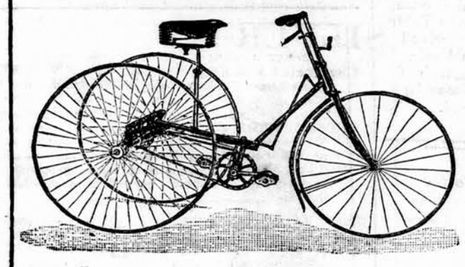

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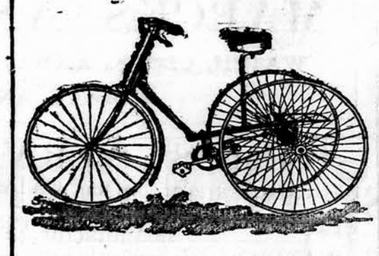

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An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

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FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

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A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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FOR HOME AND EXPORTATION.

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For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is especially recommended. No extra charge for the inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS (1879 &c.) from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.M. the King of the Belgians, H.M. the King of Italy, H.R.H. the Duke of Aosta (ex-King of Spain), H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Baden, H.M the Queen of Madagascar, H.M. the King of Greece, H.R.H. the Prince Royal of Greece, and M. H. Alexander I., King of Servia.

SEVENTEEN MEDALS.

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

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Pears' soap

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Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,

"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection:

its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

SOUTHALLS' MOSQUITO CONES

The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

MOSQUITO CURTAINS QUITE UNNECESSARY.

EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

Manufactured only in the Laboratories of

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham, England,

And Sold in Boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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BOMBAY—Messrs. Bright & Co.: Madon, Sons & Co.

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PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE HUDSON'S SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens allwaters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothe a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

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A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

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"BOS" *** Gold Capsule. ** Blue " * Green "

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"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.